"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day for this city and vicinity are probably fair, easterly winds, and warmer.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,370. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 104¼; cash corn, 37¼; cash cotton, 7½.

FOREIGN.—The Marquis of Salisbury's proposal for an international commission to control the revenues of Greece has been accepted by the powers. The only remaining question in the peace negotiations is that of the dates for the payment of the indemnity by Greece to Turkey, and the Ambassadors expect that all the details of the treaty of peace will be settled to-morrow. There is much bitter feeling in England over Salisbury's proposal, which is declared to be a submission to Germany. The Anglo-Egyptian expedition advancing on Khartoum has occupied Berber, 200 miles from its objective point. Reports from India indicate that the native revolt against British rule is subsiding. The sentence of Barril, the Barcelona Anarchist and would-be assassin, has been changed from forty years' imprisonment to death. A couple calling themselves the Duke and Duchess of Rio Grande are under arrest in London, accused of defrauding hotels and boarding houses. The woman, who is said to be known in New York as Mrs. Clara Conger, appealed to the American Embassy to interfere in her behalf, but the request was denied on the ground that she forfeited her nationality by marrying a foreigner.—Page 7.

Page 1.

No further cases of yellow fever were discovered in New Orleans yesterday. One death was reported from Ocean Springs, Miss., which is now completely cut off from communication with other places. Federal and State officials are co-operating to prevent the spread of contagion. People in States bordering on the infected district are greatly alarmed, and many are leaving for the North.

Richard Croker arrived home yesterday on the steamship New York. He was in excellent health and spirits. During the afternoon he was visited by an almost unbroken stream of prominent Tammany men. He expressed himself with some freedom on politics, and said among other things that Mr. Low was as good a candidate as the combination could select, but that the Democracy would win this year.

Page 2.

Walter Wellman, the arctic explorer, returned yesterday on the New York from a visit to Nansen and announced that he would attempt next June to reach the north pole.

Richard Wolff, said to be wealthy and the owner of much property, went suddenly crazy over a small bill presented by a carpenter for some repairs, and chased his wife out of their home with a knife.

At the meeting last evening of the Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee of Kings County, the Worth faction scored a victory by fixing the dates for the primaries and conventions. Willis and Atterbury were absent.

Page 3.

Secretaries Wilson and Alger returned to Washington yesterday from their vacations. In interviews they said they were convinced that prosperity has come to the country and will continue and increase.

Page 4.

The promoters of the Horsemen's Protective Association, held a meeting at Sheepshead Bay yesterday to perfect the organization.

The New Yorks won two postponed games from the Clevelands at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The Pittsburgs defeated the Brooklyns at Eastern Park.

Trotting was continued at the Fleetwood track yesterday, and some unsatisfactory work was done. Emily, the favorite in the 2:24 class, had a narrow escape from defeat.

Page 5.

Over 100,000 visitors witnessed the annual fête of the Saratoga Floral Association yesterday. The procession and battle of flowers were particularly attractive. In the evening 150 children danced the figure "The Realm of the Roses." A ball closed the festival.

Westchester property owners went before the Greenburgh Town Assessors yesterday to protest against valuations of their real estate, in some cases alleging discrimination. Worthington White, Augustus T. Gillender, Dykman Odell, and Harry Wolfe were among the complainants.

The State Board of Equalization met in Albany yesterday and adopted the table of equalization prepared by the State Tax Commissioners. The assessed value of real property in the State is increased more than $138,000,000 over last year, most of which is charged to the Counties of New York and Westchester.

A copy of the answer of Japan to the proposal to arbitrate its differences with Hawaii, growing out of the immigration question, was delivered to Secretary Sherman yesterday. The principle of arbitration is accepted and the King of Belgium is proposed for sole arbiter, but Japan insists that certain questions shall be reserved from the inquiry. The State Department is informed that a special session of the Hawaiian Senate has been called to meet to-day, presumably to consider the annexation treaty.

Page 7.

Miss Katherine Corbin, daughter of Lieut. Col. Henry Clark Corbin, Adjutant General of the Department of the East, and William Usher Parsons, a young lawyer of this city, were married in St. Cornelius's Chapel, on Governors Island, yesterday afternoon.

Page 10.

The Rev. Richard Carroll, one of the most widely known colored ministers in the South, says there is a remarkable increase of prosperity among the people of his race in South Carolina and Florida.

Page 11.

In the trial of Luetgert for murder at Chicago yesterday one witness testified to having seen the accused and Mrs. Luetgert enter the factory together the night of May 1. Another told of hearing a cry of distress from the factory that night. Neither witness endured cross-examination well. Luetgert was much annoyed by the reading of his letters to Mrs. Feldt.

Page 12.

Wheat made another substantial advance yesterday on reports of good exports business.

The Brooklyn Board of Education decided yesterday to employ additional teachers and have overflow classes formed to solve the problem of the overcrowding of the schools.

The Rev. Walter Rauschenbusch has resigned the pastorate of the Second German Baptist Church to take the chair of New Testament Interpretation and Pastoral Theology in the Rochester Thelogical Seminary.

Investigations so far into the militia riot at Jamaica on Monday night lead to the suspicion that men from the Twelfth and Forty-seventh Regiments were involved. National Guard officers will conduct a rigid investigation.

Postmaster General Gary is on a visit to this city to satisfy himself by personal observation as to the postal needs of the city. Yesterday he inspected the main office and the sub-stations, and to-day he will go down the bay to ascertain how incoming foreign mails are handled.

Applicants will be examined to-day for positions as special teachers of manual training in the public schools. Twenty of them will be appointed for a term of three years to supervise work in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The school system will be radically modified, and made to include new courses in designing and modeling.

F. B. Thurber read a paper on the relation of trusts to economic conditions before the Social Reform Club last night, in which he defended trusts as having brought about the reduction of prices in the commodities they handled. Thaddeus B. Wakeman attacked them, alleging that they were responsible for the falling off in demand.

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THE YELLOW-FEVER SCARE

Louisiana Health Officials Deny Reports of Further Cases in New Orleans.

OCEAN SPRINGS ISOLATED

One More Death Reported from There Yesterday—Federal and State Officials Co-operating to Prevent the Spread of Contagion.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—Night fell upon New Orleans without a single case of yellow fever having been reported to the State Board of Health. But one imported case thus far has been developed here, and death has wiped that out. The Board of Health to-night, through its President, Dr. Oliphant, and its President pro tem., Dr. Walmsley, declared that in spite of all reports to the contrary, not one of the many who had come hither from Ocean Springs had been stricken with the disease.

To-day's dispatches from Washington contained a statement made on authority of the Marine Hospital officials, that Dr. Oliphant had telegraphed Dr. Wasdin, at Mobile, that two deaths had occurred here, and that there were three new cases. Dr. Oliphant affirms, with emphasis, that he signed no such dispatch, and that it was unjust thus to create alarm in the public mind when there was no foundation for the statement.

This morning at the Gelpi residence, where the fatal case was reported yesterday, the premises were thoroughly impregnated with sulphur, and it is believed every germ there has been killed. The four inmates, two servants and the mother and brother of the boy, are absolutely quarantined. No one is permitted either to enter or to leave the house, which will be in charge of the board for five days.

Physicians are promptly reporting cases of fever that come under their observation. Dr. Walmsley said to-night that four or five doubtful cases had been reported, and that members of the Board of Experts had investigated them. In none of them was there a trace or symptom of yellow fever.

The Board of Health office was thronged with people throughout the day and far into the night. Many came to inquire as to the probability of a modification of last night's sweeping quarantine proclamation, so that their friends and relatives sojourning at Mississippi Sound resorts might be allowed to come home, and others came to secure health certificates that they might leave the city. The latter were mostly commercial travelers, who were furnished the proper bills of health. During the day it was reported that a train load of people from the coast had been sidetracked beyond the city limits, awaiting such action by the board as would permit them to come into town.

Major Day, local chief of the Railway Mail Service, called upon Superintendent Marshall of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad with reference to the dispatching of mails to and from the infected points. Complaint had been made that Ocean Springs and Biloxi were being deprived of mail facilities. Arrangements will be made to send the mail from the stations at Ocean Springs and Biloxi by means of pouch catchers.

A complete inspection camp has been organized at the Rigolets, through which an entrance is made to the city. No doubtful case will be allowed to come in. Inspectors have to be sent to all the gulf coast points to make a full and thorough examination of their health and sanitary conditions. Dr. Gill, who made his first stop at Bay St. Louis, reported that town thoroughly healthy, with no trace of yellow fever.

There seems to be no threatened exodus from the city. All the roads but one report outgoing business as normal. The Northeastern officials say they are carrying a somewhat larger number of passengers than ordinarily, and attribute the increase to the natural fear of unacclimated strangers.

One additional death has been reported at Ocean Springs with symptoms of yellow fever. The victim was a mulatto. No new cases were reported this afternoon. Ocean Springs has now been absolutely cut off from the outside world. Serious suffering is certain to follow. It was said this afternoon that there was only one ton of ice in the town and that there was no way to get more. Ice is necessary where the fever rages. Physicians at the Springs get but little rest, and the medical supplies will soon be exhausted, but in the course of a day or two means will be found whereby relief will be supplied. If required, city physicians will volunteer to aid the local doctors.

In last night's dispatches it was strongly intimated that the yellow fever at Ocean Springs had been communicated from Ship Island, where the Federal government maintains a quarantine station. The island is within sight of Ocean Springs. To-day Dr. Haralson of the Mississippi Board of Health, said:

"The Gulf quarantine at Ship Island is a menace to the health of the people of Mississippi and the people of the entire South. Ship Island harbor should either be devoted to quarantine or to shipping, and should not be used for both purposes. I challenge Dr. Wyman, Supervising Surgeon General of the United States, to show me anywhere in the world a harbor, as small as Ship Island harbor that is used for both quarantine and shipping without a lazaretto for yellow fever patients. Mississippi is the only State in the Union that would submit to the indignity and danger of such a station at her very door."

FEDERAL OFFICIALS ACTIVE.

Physicians and Camp Materials Dispatched to the Scene of the Yellow Fever Epidemic.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—In addition to Dr. Guiteras of the University of Pennsylvania, Drs. Murray and Carter, also yellow fever experts, have been ordered by the Marine Hospital authorities to the scene of the epidemic at Ocean Springs. Dr. Guiteras will reach there to-morrow. The following order was telegraphed to-day to Passed Assistant Surgeon Wasdin at Mobile:

"Until a cordon is established, have railroad agents sell tickets only to Northern points, north of Washington, or points in mountainous districts, and keep record of all who leave, with points of their destination, notifying local authorities. Arrange for cordon, employ necessary help, and turn matters over to Dr. Murray on his arrival and report to him for duty."

This afternoon the Marine Hospital Bureau received two telegrams from Dr. Wasdin at Mobile, which had been delayed in transmission. One reported that President Oliphant of the Louisiana State Board of Health reported another death from yellow fever in New Orleans and three new cases. The other telegram said that two new cases were reported in New Orleans. As the State authorities have made no appeal for assistance, the Marine Hospital Service must confine its work to preventing the disease from being carried from one State to another.

The General Government will render all assistance in its power to check the spread of yellow fever. This will be done mainly through the agency of the Marine Hospital Service. Dr. Walter Wyman, the head of the bureau, returned to the city this afternoon, and assumed active charge of the work of assisting the State officials of Mississippi in their efforts to confine the disease to the locality where it appears to have started. Dr. Wyman says that as yet he has no opinion to express whether the disease is really yellow fever, although he admits it looks very suspicious. The precautionary measures he has taken are based entirely upon the declaration of the State Board of Health of Louisiana in the Gelpi case, which was that the disease from which the person had died was yellow fever.

Dr. Wyman says the situation at Ocean Springs is entirely in the hands of the State Board of Health. The Marine Hospital Bureau is doing everything possible to assist. Dr. Wyman has wired the physician in charge at Ocean Springs a copy of the Treasury regulations relating to the prevention of the spread of epidemic diseases from one State to another. These regulations prescribe the manner of surveillance to be established over railroads coming through affected districts for the isolation of infected passengers and the disinfection of their baggage.

The Marine Hospital Service has ample camp material on hand. The splendid outfit which has been at Gainesville, Ga., was started to-night on a train for the vicinity of Ocean Springs. It will be taken to within thirty or forty miles of the place, and if a camp of detention is found necessary the outfit will be used as occasion may require. The bureau also keeps portable apparatus at Savannah, Ga., intended for use in epidemics. It consists of machines for disinfecting and fumigating purposes. They have been started for the vicinity of Ocean Springs.

ALARM IN ALABAMA.

Fears that Yellow Fever Germs Have Been Widely Scattered.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 7.—The breaking out of yellow fever at Ocean Springs, New Orleans, and other places has caused widespread alarm in the South. Alabama commenced yesterday a rigid quarantine against the infected places. Birmingham appointed a special corps of officers who compel all persons coming on trains from the infected territory to go on. No person or piece of baggage is allowed to stop. In the smaller towns officers armed with shotguns patrol the railroad yards and outskirts to enforce the edict.

The city of Mobile inaugurated the shotgun policy, the Chief of Police proclaiming that all persons coming from infected points would have to face guns in the hands of officers if they failed to enter. The State Board of Health will meet at Montgomery to-morrow, and it is a foregone conclusion that they will order the most rigid measures.

The trains run through infected cities at full speed, preventing persons from getting on. Absentees from home are not allowed to return and are unable to get a train to take them anywhere. Many persons are to-night outside the bounds of the State by compulsion and going northward still. In many cases the people are quite poor, and a great hardship is imposed on them.

The greatest alarm springs from the fact that people from all over the South resident at Ocean Springs for the Summer have been going home for the past three weeks, frightened by the peculiar epidemic prevailing there. It is feared that the tardiness in pronouncing the disease what it is enabled the people to carry the germs with them and that the disease may break out anywhere.

AT MISSISSIPPI'S CAPITAL.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 7.—A telegram was received by Gov. McLaurin this morning from Drs. H. H. Haralson and J. F. Hunter, members of the Mississippi State Board of Health, now at Ocean Springs, saying that it was the unanimous opinion of representatives of the Boards of Health of Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi and of the Marine Hospital Service, that without doubt yellow fever was now present at that port. The receipt of the news from Ocean Springs created a great sensation in this city, and many people departed northward. This feeling was intensified by the fact that it was rumored that there were seven cases of yellow fever near Edwards, a small town thirty miles west of here.

A telephone message from Dr. McCallum, at Edwards, emphatically denies the existence of yellow fever in or near the town. It is stated that the Anderson family were suffering from dengue fever, and that they are now recovered. Dr. McCallum says that the illness of S. S. Champion, who died at Edwards Sunday evening, was malarial fever.

TURNED BACK FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 7.—Despite the quarantine proclamation, about 100 persons from Scranton, Biloxi, and other places in the vicinity of Ocean Springs tried to get into Mobile on the midnight train last night, but the police surrounded the train and but four passengers were allowed to get off. They came from New Orleans and were examined by the physicians here. The others were taken on to a point above Mobile, where they were transferred to the westbound train and taken back where they came from.

It is said that the excitement down the road is very great, and that crowds of people went into New Orleans on the late train last night. They did not wait for their baggage, and some did not even fully clothe themselves, such was their hurry to leave.

REFUGE ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 7.—City officials are considering the question of inviting refugees from the infected yellow fever districts to come to Lookout Mountain. It is claimed that the disease cannot exist at that elevation, and that it would be part of humanity to provide a place of refuge for the frightened Southerners. In all probability arrangements will be made to care for the refugees at a nominal cost, and some of them free if necessary.

It is proposed to send representatives to Mississippi to officially invite the refugees to come here. The fleeing citizens could be taken straight to the mountain without change of cars. A number of buildings for their occupancy are available.

NO DANGER OF YELLOW FEVER.

Several officials of the Board of Health were asked yesterday about the chances of yellow fever getting into this port, some persons having thought that the disease might be carried to New York by fugitives from Mississippi.

President Wilson said that there was not the slightest danger of the fever coming here. "The Health Department," he said, "will not take any special steps in the matter because the department is always prepared to stamp out disease as soon as it makes its appearance, and facilities are always at hand for that purpose. Cases of yellow fever have been so infrequent in the past twenty years that it would take considerable time and trouble to hunt up the records."

Dr. Benedict, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, said that the disinfecting methods of the Health Department give no chance for yellow fever to get into the city; it could not get out.

Dr. Tracy of the Bureau of Records of the Health Department, said that in 1798 there was an epidemic of yellow fever in this city, during which 714 deaths occurred. A large part of the deaths were among the negroes, slaves, and freemen. There was another epidemic in 1822. At that time 168 deaths were registered. "There has been no epidemic," said Dr. Tracy, "since that time. All cases of yellow fever discovered in New York have been contracted outside of the city, and brought in on steamers. No second case has ever occurred since the epidemic from infection in the city. The fever does not propagate in climates with temperatures above 60°, and frost kills it wholly."

THREE CASES AT BILOXI.

BILOXI, Miss., Sept. 7.—At 10:30 o'clock to-night three well-defined cases of yellow fever were reported here. They are under guard and no fear is felt.

No Quarantine in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 7.—Dr. Guiteras, the yellow fever expert, who is en route to Ocean Springs, Miss., passed through here to-day. He will arrive at his destination to-morrow. The train from New Orleans was three hours late arriving here to-day. It was stopped at many points, and at Montgomery and several other points along the way passengers were not permitted to leave the train. Atlanta will not quarantine against the fever-stricken district.

Quarantine in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 7.—The State Board of Health has issued a proclamation excluding from this State all persons and baggage from the yellow fever infected points in Louisiana and Mississippi unless accompanied by certificates that they have not been exposed to the disease within fifteen days from the time of departure.

Pennsylvania Railroad Announces

The withdrawal of the through parlor car between New York and Cape May from the 12:55 noon train after Saturday, Sept. 4.—Adv.

WORTH SCORES A VICTORY

His Faction Fixes the Dates for the Primaries and Conventions in Brooklyn.

WILLIS WAS NOT PRESENT

He and Atterbury Sent Four Representatives to the Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee.

The first actual test of strength in the municipal campaign in Brooklyn has resulted in a decided victory for Jacob Worth. At the meeting last evening of the Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee, the Worth faction fixed the dates for the primaries and several conventions after Sheriff William J. Buttling rode rough-shod, but pleasantly, over the scattering Willis men present, and good-naturedly adjourned after a session lasting but twenty-five minutes. Theodore B. Willis and Walter B. Atterbury failed to attend the meeting, but sent four men who represented their strength among the thirty-two Executive Committeemen. Mr. Willis's "flunk," as Jacob Worth called it, was characterized by the latter as an act of cowardice, due to fear of standing up in committee and being counted. It also demonstrated with reasonable certainty, according to the ideas of many politicians, that Worth will dominate the General Committee and the Assembly districts.

Convention Dates Fixed.

The action of the committee on the dates for the convention was as follows: Primaries, Sept. 21; convention to elect delegates to the Judiciary and City Conventions, Sept. 22; County Convention to nominate the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, Sheriff, County Clerk, Treasurer, and Register, Sept. 23; Assembly Convention to nominate Assemblymen, Sept. 24; Aldermanic Convention to nominate Aldermen from the twenty-one Assembly districts, Sept. 25; Council District Convention to nominate three Councilmen from three Council districts, Sept. 27.

By resolution it was agreed that the Council district representation, in the absence of any law bearing upon the subject, shall be the same as that of the County Convention, each delegate to cast as many votes as the entire vote cast in his district at the last Presidential election. This will reduce the size of the conventions, according to Mr. Worth's figures, from 800 or more delegates to about 300.

Harry A. Hanbury presided at the meeting. The committee waited fully half an hour for the Willis faction to arrive, but Mr. Willis and his friends were holding a meeting at the same time at the rooms of the Republican Club in Pierrepont Street, and decided not to come as a body, but to send a few representatives to see what the Worth men were doing. It was not until after the roll had been called and Sheriff Buttling had presented Jacob Worth dates for consideration that Mr. Willis's henchmen, John J. Casey of the Second Ward, George H. Roberts, Seventh Ward; William H. Quinn, Ninth Ward, and Marcus B. Campbell, Thirty-first Ward, presented themselves. A few minutes before Senator George B. Owens of the Fourteenth Ward, who attended a Willis meeting a few nights ago and has since been loudly proclaimed a Willis man, came in and voted with the Worth men, after having assured Mr. Worth that he was with him in county affairs and with him in the State.

The coming of the Willis men was the signal for a wave of mild excitement. They arrived just as the committeemen were voting on Sheriff Buttling's resolution. W. H. Quinn acted as spokesman. He made a brief speech, in which he said that the date of the convention should be deferred as much could be gained by waiting. "The best interests of the party demand it," said Mr. Quinn. "If we wait we will not give our opponents a chance to see what we are doing. I move that we hold the County Convention on Sept. 27 instead of Sept. 21."

Mr. Quinn was asked to vote, but demurred. Coroner Nason sarcastically advised him to vote and then move to reconsider. "That," said Mr. Nason, "is your only way out of the hole."

Mr. Worth Speaks.

"We do not want any unpleasantness," said Mr. Worth, hastily rising to his feet. "If Mr. Quinn's motion prevails the City Convention would be the last one held, and that is entirely without precedent. We cannot afford to wait. We have had a majority for a number of years, and I think we are strong enough to go ahead."

"What we want," continued Mr. Worth, raising his voice, "is to clear our own decks first and make our nominations on this side of the river before we cross over. Such a thing as deferring the County Convention to the last has never been heard of in the way of even a suggestion before to-night."

Mr. Willis's four representatives in the hall voted against the resolution and twenty-three Worth men voted for it.

The make-up of the Executive Committee, as it stands, is interesting. The Willis men who remained away were Theodore B. Willis, First Ward; R. Ross Appleton, Sixth; William H. Johnson, Eleventh; Frank H. Squier, Twenty-second; Alexander Robb, Twentieth; Walter B. Atterbury, Twenty-third; J. H. Kramer, Twenty-ninth, and Jacob D. Remsen, Thirty-second Ward. This, at the lowest calculation, gives Worth a clear majority in the Executive Committee of 23, as follows:

Hugo Hirst, Third Ward; A. W. Hallock, Fourth; William J. Buttling, Fifth; Harry A. Hanbury, Eighth; Jacob Brenner, Tenth; Michael J. Sims, Twelfth; Al T. Hobley, Thirteenth; George A. Owens, Fourteenth; Philip T. Williams, Fifteenth; August P. Schmidt, Sixteenth; George H. Nason, Seventeenth; Henry Schulz, Eighteenth; Jacob Worth, Nineteenth; Fred. H. Schroeder, Twenty-first; Thomas L. Welles, Twenty-fourth; W. L. Extance, Twenty-fifth; Israel F. Fischer, Twenty-sixth; Charles J. Haubert, Twenty-seventh; John G. Deubert, Twenty-eighth; James P. Connell, Thirtieth, and, ex officio, Jesse D. Frost, George B. Forrester, and John K. Neal.

Frank H. Squier of the Twenty-second Ward is considered to be in doubt. Mr. Squier is being pulled two ways at once, with Timothy L. Woodruff on one side and Jesse D. Frost on the other. Both sides claim him, but Mr. Squier has not yet proclaimed himself.

Before the meeting closed, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for convention halls in different sections of the city.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

Meeting of the General Committee—Leaders Spring a Sensation.

At last night's meeting of the Kings County Democratic General Committee, in the Jefferson Building, a sensation was sprung by the leaders. It was decided that at the coming County Convention candidates for the District Attorneyship and the two Coronerships should be nominated. The Legislature extended the terms of District Attorney Backus and Coroners Coombs and Nason to Jan. 1, 1900. The Democratic leaders believe, they say, that this action of the Legislature was illegal, and that the three offices will be declared vacant next January if the courts are appealed to.

Great secrecy was observed in regard to the matter until yesterday, when Bernard J. York acquainted District Attorney Backus with the proposed move, and offered to do anything in his power to secure a decision by the courts. He gave Mr. Backus a list of authorities, and the District Attorney spent most of the afternoon studying them.

Mr. York said last night: "Our advice on this subject comes from counsel of high standing, and we think there is no doubt that these offices will be declared vacant with the close of the year. If by the time we nominate our candidates a judicial decision has been reached, and if the Board of Elections refuses to put the men we name for these offices on the ticket, we shall mandamus the board and force a decision.

"The new Constitution provides that the terms of these offices shall be either two or four years, as fixed by the Legislature. At the legislative session of 1895 no term was fixed. Messrs. Backus, Coombs, and Nason were elected that year. The next Legislature fixed their terms at four years. Our contention is that the Constitution prohibits the extension by the Legislature of the term of a public officer, although in some cases it may extend the term of his successor. Besides, the new charter provides that two Coroners shall be elected in the Borough of Brooklyn at the same time that the Sheriff is elected, and the Sheriff is to be elected this year."

At the meeting the following dates were fixed for primaries and conventions: Primaries, Sept. 20, 7 to 9 P. M.; Judiciary Convention, Sept. 30; County Convention, Oct. 2; Council Conventions, Oct. 4; Assembly Conventions, Oct. 5. The same delegates will nominate both Assemblymen and Aldermen. The County Convention will be held in the Jefferson Building.

CONFERENCE OF WILLIS MEN.

Friends of State Organization Said to be Getting Together.

The leaders of the forces opposed to Mr. Worth and nominally under the leadership of City Works Commissioner Willis met last night at the Brooklyn Republican Club, 146 Pierrepont Street.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said after the meeting that "the friends of the State organization" had been getting together for harmonious work. "We are highly gratified," he continued, "by the reports which we have received from the various districts. We have not been talking against Mr. Low. Indeed, we may vote to nominate him in the City Convention. We are simply getting together. We are with the State organization; Worth and Buttling have broken with it."

It was understood that Mr. Woodruff had seen Mr. Platt during the day. When asked if he was to be considered as Mr. Platt's representative from now on, he said there was no such understanding. He was asked if Mr. Willis occupied that position, and he replied, "No, we are simply co-contributors."

SILVER MEN CAUSING TROUBLE.

Signs of Revolt in the Kings County Democratic Organization.

There are signs of revolt among the silver men of the Democratic organization in Kings County. The conference yesterday between Hugh McLaughlin and his lieutenants, including Bernard J. York, Senator Patrick McCarren, and others, during which Mr. McLaughlin advised against bringing the silver issue into the campaign, is the forerunner of a split, unless certain Democrats change their attitude. With the Republicans at odds, and Platt's underlings declaring for a straight ticket, the Democratic leaders see their opportunity if only the objectionable feature of the Chicago platform can be kept under cover.

In Brooklyn Mr. McLaughlin has issued his orders, but last evening there were significant murmurings of discontent. Edward M. Grout, formerly Democratic candidate for Mayor, does not believe in the elimination of the silver issue.

"It is a mistake," said Mr. Grout, after hearing the latest order from the Willoughby Street headquarters. "To my mind, there will be less trouble this Fall if the essential features of our platform are recognized in this election. The silver question is a National issue. We should not lose sight of it.

"We cannot afford to do so in a local campaign of such great importance as this one is. We are strong in numbers, and if there proves to be a disposition on the part of the leaders to ignore the men who are in favor of proceeding in accordance with the views of the Chicago platform, there will be trouble."

From a member of the Municipal League it was learned last evening that the indifference of Hugh McLaughlin to the candidacy of Justice Gaynor for the Mayoralty is due to Mr. Gaynor's well-known and extreme views on silver.

To offset the split among the Republicans, a rumor has been going the rounds the past few days that the Republican organization has made overtures to certain members of the silver wing of the Democracy.

SCHROEDER AND THE MAYORALTY.

He Would Decline the Nomination Owing to Advanced Age.

The rumor that Senator Platt has offered the Mayoralty nomination to ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder of Brooklyn could not be verified last evening. Mr. Schroeder is at present at his Summer home at Shelter Island. He was in Brooklyn two days ago, when the nomination is said to have been tendered, but left without publicly stating his reply.

It is understood, however, that Mr. Schroeder absolutely declined to accept the Mayoralty or any other nomination within the gift of the party, giving his extreme age as the principal reason for his declination. The ex-Mayor is seventy-three years old, and has said frequently during the past Summer that he would never again take up the cares of political office.

Brooklyn's Young Republican Club.

The Executive and Advisory Committees of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club met last night at the Johnston Building. Ex-Judge Hiram R. Steele, the President of the club, presided. A general discussion took place to ascertain the sentiment of the committees. It was found to be favorable to Seth Low's candidacy for Mayor of the Greater New York, and a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions to be submitted to the club, indorsing Mr. Low.

The resolutions were prepared and approved by the committees, and a general meeting will be called for Sept. 16.

A LIONESS SHOWS HER WIT.

An Instance of Animal Acumen Witnessed at the Menagerie.

An interesting exhibition of lion wit has been seen for the past few days in the cage of Rose, the lioness, and her three cubs in the Central Park menagerie. The cubs, one female and two males, were born about a month ago. They have since been allowed the shelter of a small box, with a hole cut in it large enough for them to get in and out of the box. But the cubs seemed to think that the object of life was to get in and out of that hole in the box. So they almost wore themselves out at that occupation, scraped the fur partly off their sides, and made their mother nervous by their continual egress and ingress.

When her patience had given out, the mother would catch one of the cubs by the back of the neck and thrust it into the house. But it would always get out while she was after the others. She could never succeed in getting them all in.

Yesterday morning the mother, after several days of hard thinking, contrived to get the upper hand. The cubs had been playing about the cage, sometimes in the box and sometimes out. In a grand rush all got into the box at one time. The lioness had been apparently paying no attention to them, but as soon as she saw that all were inside she got up quickly from the corner where she had been lying and walked over to the little box. Then she lay down with her back to the hole and stopped it up. The cubs squeaked piteously for ten minutes, but it was of no avail.

WOMAN BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Found in House of a Rhode Island Minister—Escaped from Custody.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 7.—The Rev. A. H. Hardy of Wakefield discovered an unknown woman in the act of taking jewelry from an upper room in his residence Sunday evening.

The woman had gained access to the house in the absence of the owner.

Mr. Hardy detained the woman and summoned a police officer, who locked her up in the town house.

In the course of the night she escaped. She said her name was Clara Morgan, and that she lived in New York City.

HEIR TO A DUTCH FORTUNE.

Welcome News for a Much Afflicted Man in Saugerties.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y., Sept. 7.—George Scutt of this place, a descendant of one of the early Dutch settlers of Ulster County, has received a communication from a solicitor from an interior town in Holland, stating that he is heir to a fortune.

The estate is said to amount to several millions, and Scutt is of the third generation. Scutt, who is employed as bookkeeper in Butzel's dry goods store in this village, has been deaf and dumb for a number of years.

He is married, and has one child. His wife is also deaf and dumb, and two months ago she suddenly became insane and was removed to the State Asylum for the Insane at Poughkeepsie.

Previous to his affliction, which was caused by a fall from a carriage, Scutt could speak several languages fluently. He spent several years in New York, where he was well known, having worked with Anthony Comstock and Police Captain Grant. Scutt will leave for Holland within a fortnight.

FILIBUSTER MAY BE LOST.

Fears that the Schooner Briggs, from New York for Cuba with Ammunition, Has Foundered.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—From information brought to this port to-night by the British steamship Straits of Dover, from Santiago de Cuba, there is reason to fear that the schooner Donna F. Briggs, which sailed from New York three weeks ago with arms and ammunition for the insurgent army, has foundered.

The steamer brought word that the Briggs had not arrived on the coast of the province, and that nothing had been heard of her. Her cargo was intended for Gen. Garcia, who is encamped in the mountains near Baracoa, on the north coast of the province, awaiting her arrival.

She was deeply laden with a dead weight cargo of shot and shell when she left New York. Soon afterward a tropical cyclone swept the Bahama Islands, and it is not unlikely that the Briggs went down in this. The tug Dauntless, which was to have met the Briggs and take on board her cargo, still remains at Savannah.

THE SEAT OF THE NEXT WAR.

Belgium and Holland to Conclude a Defensive Treaty.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The Brussels correspondent of The Tageblatt announces that the Governments of Belgium and Holland are about to conclude a defensive treaty. Fear is expressed, the correspondent says, that Belgium will be the seat of the next war between France and Germany.

HOW TO PARALYZE ENGLAND.

The Topic Discussed by M. Faure and the Czar.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The correspondent of The Tmes at Paris says:

"A diplomatist of my acquaintance expresses the opinion that the chief topic discussed by President Faure and the Czar during the former's visit to Russia was the best means for paralyzing England's action should she join the Dreibund against them."

URUGUAY'S CAPITAL IN DANGER.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Times's correspondent in Buenos Ayres says the Uruguayan rebels are within a two days' march of Montevideo. If they made a determined attack, the correspondent says, the capture of the capital would be possible, as the garrison comprises only 2,000 men and there is no system of defense, while a large number of the inhabitants sympathize with the revolutionists

ALLEGED MUTINY IN THE CONGO.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 7.—Mail advices have been received from Uganda that a mutiny has occurred among the troops of the Congo Free State in the Toro District. The mutineers, it is said, killed fifty-nine Belgian officers and men and destroyed all the forts, committing depredations right and left.

This report is regarded in Brussels as merely another version of the revolt of the soldiers of Baron Dhanis's expedition to the head waters of the Nile.

LILIUOKALANI IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Ex-Queen Lilioukalani of Hawaii, accompanied by her traveling companion, J. Helihuhe, and Mrs. Wakiki, arrived in Chicago to-day from Washington and spent the day in sight-seeing. The party left to-night for San Francisco.

Secretary Helihuhe said the Queen and her party would remain in San Francisco but a few weeks, when they would return to Washington. "We shall most likely return to Honolulu next Winter," he continued. "Queen Lilioukalani is resolved to return to her native country, and will live permanently in the capital city of Hawaii." When asked what the Queen's motive was in coming to this country and visiting Washington, the Secretary remained silent. He said the Queen had many loyal followers in Hawaii, but refused to state whether she cherished ambitions to again become ruler of Hawaii.

Indian Exchange Rate.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Times this morning says that the rate at which drafts were sold on the India Council yesterday does not make shipments of gold profitable.

BABY AND GIANT WHEELMEN.

HAMMOND, Ind., Sept. 7.—This city claims the youngest professional bicycle rider in the world in the person of little Lester, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Abe Ottenheimer.

Arrangements are now being made by which Dave Shafer, who is managing Jimmy Michael, hopes for a match for the midget with "Baby" Bliss, the Chicago heavyweight, who weighs 502 pounds. The little fellow is unusually bright, and has mastered a number of clever tricks.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has remained stationary in Eastern Montana, increasing in intensity, Idaho Falls reporting a wind velocity of 38 miles per hour.

The high area has moved from Ontario to the New England coast. The pressure remains high off the middle Pacific coast.

Showers have occurred on the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts and in the upper lake region.

The temperature has fallen in New England, risen in the Missouri and Mississippi Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	60	75	72
6 A. M.	58	74	73
9 A. M.	63	75	76
12 M.	68	76	76
4 P. M.	67	75	77
6 P. M.	67	71	74
9 P. M.	68	67	71
12 P. M.	65	66	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 25 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73⅞
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1896	65
Corresponding date for last 20 years	69

The maximum temperature yesterday was 78 degrees at 11 A. M., the minimum was 67 degrees at 7:30 P. M. The humidity was 66 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BROOKFIELD'S NEW MO

and Second Districts in the Bronx and the Eleventh District in Manhattan.

Oct 6—Assembly District Conventions to nominate candidates for Aldermen, as well as Assemblymen, (all districts, First to Thirty-fifth.)

The above schedule, of course, refers only to the territory in the present City of New York.

It was explained in the announcement that the ten election districts in the "new annexed district" will have a convention to nominate a candidate for Alderman on Oct. 6. It was said that this was omitted from County Clerk Purroy's official election notice. The County Clerk, however, claims that it was included under a comprehensive reference to Section 253 of the charter of the new city.

In the Borough of the Bronx, delegates to the Council, Judicial, and Borough Conventions will be elected directly by the election districts. In this, as in all other cases, representation will be in proportion to the Republican vote cast.

The Eleventh Judicial District, in the Borough of Manhattan, comprises portions of the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Thirty-first Assembly Districts.

All of the conventions are set for 8 P. M., except the city convention, which is to be open at noon on Sept. 28.

The city and county conventions will probably be held in Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets.

A call was sent out yesterday for a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Provisional Republican City Committee of Greater New York at 1 Madison Avenue to-morrow night at 8 o'clock.

The members of the committee are L. E. Quigg, Chairman; Sheriff Buttling of Brooklyn, Secretary; Frederick S. Gibbs, for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx; Jacob Worth, for Kings; Henry C. Johnson, for Queens, and Hugh McRoberts, for Richmond. The committee will discuss important matters connected with the city convention and the campaign.

CITIZENS' UNION MEETING.

Difference of Opinion as to the Advisability of Nominating County and Municipal Tickets.

The Citizens' Union Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon at 32 Liberty Street, but took no steps to nominate the other candidates who are to run with Seth Low on the Greater New York ticket.

Chairman Reynolds said after the meeting that the matter had not been discussed. He called attention to the fact that the authority to nominate did not lie with the Executive Committee, but with the conferees from the various boroughs. It is now understood among the members of the union that no additional nominations will be made until after Mr. Low's return to this city, and perhaps not until after the Republican City Convention is held.

In reply to inquiries, Mr. Reynolds said yesterday:

"The Citizens' Union will put a complete municipal ticket in the field. Just when this is to be done I cannot say now."

Some of the members of the Union, William Brookfield in particular, have urged that in the event of the Republicans fighting against the city nominees of the Union, the Union should place candidates for the Assembly in the field. When asked yesterday whether the Union had the nomination of Assembly candidates in view, Mr. Reynolds said that he did not believe that the nomination of candidates for the Assembly was within the province of the Union. There had been no talk about nominating such candidates.

There is a difference of opinion among the members of the Union as to whether a county ticket should be nominated as well as a municipal ticket. This matter has not yet been determined, and may not be for some days.

Talk with Chairman Reynolds.

Chairman Reynolds said yesterday in reference to a rumor that the Citizens' Union as an organized body would participate in the Republican primaries and thus seek to secure delegates for Mr. Low in the Republican City Convention:

"The Citizens' Union has no such idea in view. Those of its members who are Republicans and all those Republicans who favor the nomination of Mr. Low will vote as they think best at the primaries. The Union is not interested in the matter."

While there was no discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee as to candidates for Controller and President of the Board, it is believed that a very general discussion among its members as to available men for these important offices.

Those most talked of recently in connection with the nomination for Controller are Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank; F. D. Tappen of the Hanover Bank, ex-Secretary Fairchild, ex-Controller of the Currency Hepburn, and J. Hampden Robb. For President of the Council the names most talked about recently by members of the Union are those of ex-Mayors Schroeder and Schieren of Brooklyn. The names of James E. Kelly and Senator Guy of the Purroy Democracy have also been mentioned.

Who Were There.

Those who attended yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee were J. Kennedy Tod, John C. Clark, James B. Reynolds, Edward A. Drake, Henry R. Kunhardt, James Loeb, George Tombleson, Charles C. Nadal, John B. Pine, and Richard Watson Gilder. Several sub-committee reports of a routine character were made. Mr. Drake made a report showing the extent of the work that is being done in behalf of the candidacy of Mr. Low among the business men. Plans for a big business men's Low meeting are being formulated.

John C. Clark, who took the notice of nomination to Mr. Low, made a verbal report of his visit to Northeast Harbor. This report contained nothing that has not already been published, except some private talk with Mr. Low, which was not given out for publication.

Mr. Clark said after the meeting that in his opinion Mr. Low's formal letter of acceptance might not be received until to-morrow, although it might arrive late to-day. Mr. Clark said that he had no information about it other than what appeared in the newspapers.

DUMMY CANDIDATES ILLEGAL.

Brooklyn Discovers that They Are Prohibited by Law.

The plan credited to Senator Platt of nominating a dummy candidate for the Mayoralty and then withdrawing him in favor of Mr. Low or some other compromise candidate is, it has been discovered, prohibited by law.

That portion of the election law, which will effectually prevent any such combination by Mr. Platt or any one else, is found in Section 66, Subdivision 1, as amended last season. It reads as follows:

"When no nomination shall have been originally made by a political party, or by an independent body for an office, or where a vacancy shall exist, it shall not be lawful for any committee of such party or independent body authorized to make nominations, or to fill vacancies, to nominate or substitute the name of a candidate of another party or independent body for such office; it being the intention of this act that when a candidate of one party is nominated and placed on the ticket of another party or independent body, such nomination must be made at the time and in the manner provided for making original nominations by such party or independent body."

The effect will be, that if Mr. Low is to be the candidate of the Republican Party this Fall he must be nominated at the City Convention or he cannot legally be accepted as a compromise candidate at a later date.

LOW'S NOMINATION A PLOT.

Democratic Union Makes a Charge Against Platt and Bliss.

The Democratic Union places little faith in the non-partisan effect of the election of Seth Low as Mayor of Greater New York. That was the consensus of opinion at the meeting of the Executive Committee at the Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue, last night.

John J. Pulleyn presided, and before the speeches the reports of various committees were heard. The Committee on Organization reported that 2,200 members had been added to the Union within the last week, making the total membership about 35,000. Upon a motion of Chairman Walter Stanton, the names of John Fox and John D. Crimmins were added to the Finance Committee. The report of this committee, which was made by Judge Edward F. O'Dwyer, showed the finances of the Union to be in good condition.

Speeches were made by Sylvester O'Sullivan, Charles A. Jackson, John M. Lewis, and R. Duncan Harris. A resolution was then adopted declaring in substance that Seth Low's nomination is a deep and well-laid plot to mislead voters, and that Messrs. Platt and Bliss are behind the scheme.

INVERTED MR. LOW'S PICTURE.

St. Nicholas Republican Club Wants a Party Candidate.

At a meeting of the St. Nicholas Republican Club last night at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Columbus Avenue, the following resolution was introduced by James Duffy and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the St. Nicholas Club reaffirms its loyalty to the Republican organization, and applauds the unselfish efforts of the County Committee to unify the forces honestly opposed to Tammany Hall in the coming municipal contest; and,

"Resolved, That we regard the hasty and ill-advised nomination of Seth Low as the work of a small coterie of political amateurs, whose conduct finds its only parallel in Grover Cleveland;

"Resolved, That we now express our earnest hope that all organizations opposed to Tammany Hall may yet unite upon a Republican candidate for Mayor, a candidate of such sterling character and qualities as shall leave no possible excuse for the candidacy of Seth Low."

Before the meeting a portrait of Mr. Low had been pasted head downward on the club bulletin board.

Staten Island Republicans Disagree.

The Richmond County Republican General Committee met at the Republican headquarters, in Tompkinsville, S. I., last night. Committeeman R. L. Haydock of Northfield said that some of the Republicans in his district were trying to displace him in the committee, and were disloyal to their party. He added that Assemblyman Garby was one of these. Mr. Garby, who was present, replied to the effect that Mr. Haydock was prevaricating. Mr. Haydock then considerately offered to punch the Assemblyman's nose. There was a long wrangle, but no blows followed, and the committee adjourned.

Mayor Did Not Write to Mr. Low.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that he did not write a letter to Seth Low asking him to delay his acceptance of the Citizens' Union nomination. "Somebody came here to me last week and asked me to write one, but I only laughed at him and told him I had no business to interfere with Mr. Low's acceptance of the nomination if he wanted to take it."

Polling Places Designated.

The Police Board held a special meeting yesterday as required by law and designated the places for registration and polling in each election district. There are 883 polling places in this city.

NEW YORK PROHIBITIONISTS.

Trouble in the State Convention Being Held at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 7.—The Prohibitionists are in a state of confusion at their State Convention now being held in this city. The trouble began this afternoon when the committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of making the temporary organization permanent, Prof. Hopkins of Rochester to act as permanent Chairman and W. P. F. Ferguson Secretary. Prof. Hopkins declined the Chairmanship, and Mr. Ferguson was made Chairman and C. J. Hall of Buffalo Secretary. Mr. Ferguson declined to serve, and S. F. Walker of Brooklyn was elected Chairman.

Mr. Hall proceeded to act as Secretary, but was forced to retire by a committee headed by Francis F. Baldwin of Elmira. Great confusion ensued during this proceeding, and fully an hour was consumed in discussing the situation. W. W. Hanson of New York was finally selected as Secretary.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, which will be in session all night. The narrow-gauge men want to indorse the Pittsburg platform only, declaring for the abolition of the liquor traffic. The broad-gauge men are advocating the incorporation of planks favoring Government ownership of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, woman suffrage, and the initiative and referendum. The narrow-gauge men have, it is thought, a majority in the convention, which will reconvene at 8 A. M. to-morrow, when the fight will be renewed on the floor.

A mass meeting was held to-night, addressed by John G. Wooley of Chicago and Mayor Samuel Dickie of Albion, Mich.

THE OUTLOOK IN OHIO.

Senator Foraker Predicts a Big Republican Victory This Fall.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Senator Foraker spoke hopefully to-day of the Republican campaign prospects in Ohio.

He said that, beyond a doubt, there would be a sweeping Republican victory in his State in November.

The Senator will take an active part in the campaign. Saturday he will speak at Burton, a town near Cleveland, from the same platform with Senator Hanna and ex-Gov. Foster.

ANDREWS WILL LEAVE BROWN.

Decides to Insist on His Resignation, Notwithstanding the Plea of the Faculty.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7.—It is unofficially announced that Dr. Andrews will insist upon the acceptance of his resignation from the Presidency of Brown University. This decision was arrived at after a conference this afternoon between Dr. Andrews and the Advisory and Executive Committees of the corporations. His connection with the Cosmopolitan University, it is thought, will take up too much time to permit of his devoting his attention to both universities.

His decision is in spite of the following letter received by him from the Faculty, dated Sept. 2:

"Dear Sir: We, the undersigned members of your Faculty at present in the neighborhood, wish to congratulate you on the felicitous action of the corporation at their last meeting. We, however, feel that the best result of that action will not accrue to the university unless you should decide to withdraw your resignation, and so ask you to do so as an act of general reconciliation, expressing the union now firmly established between all who have the institution's interests at heart, corporation, Faculty, alumni, and undergraduates.

"Most of all, we urge you to remain with us because of our personal esteem for yourself and because of the influence we believe you will exert upon the student body.

"Cordially and respectfully yours,
John Howard Appleton, Alonzo Williams, William Whitman Bailey, J. Franklin Jameson, Nathaniel French Davis, Henry B. Gardner, (by letter;) H. C. Bumpus, Winslow Upton, Courtney Langdon, John M. Manley, (by letter;) Edmund B. Delebarre, Walter G. Bronson, Walter G. Everett, A. C. Crowell, Carl Barns, J. G. Dealey, H. L. Koopman, Edward C. Burnham, (by letter,) A. De F. Palmer, Jr., A. D. Mead, L. F. Snow, F. T. Gulid."

ROCKEFELLER AND KLONDIKE.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 7.—It is reported here that John D. Rockefeller has turned his attention to gold. His friends here say that he has been greatly interested in the recent discoveries. It is not to Klondike, however, but to California, that Mr. Rockefeller looks. He has dispatched his private secretary, Mr. Heller, to the Pacific coast to investigate the stories of the recent finds in Trinity, and it is predicted that if he finds things as represented he will invest heavily.

Steamers in Collision.

The British steamer Westmeath, Capt. Johnson, from Hamburg, which arrived yesterday, while entering her moorings at the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, came into collision with the British steamer Dora Forster, Capt. Wooley, staving in the latter's bow, breaking her anchor flukes and doing other damage. The Westmeath was in tow of the tugboats Governor and Ferguson, and while attempting to enter the gap she struck the Forster, which was lying on the outside. The Governor was forced to let go and back out, in order to prevent herself from being crushed between the two steamers.

Beggars of High Degree.

Hirsch Grossman and Abraham Cohn, who arrived recently on the steamship Patria, are under detention at the Immigration Bureau. It is said at the Barge Office that these two men were in America two years ago, and saved so much money procured by begging that on returning to their home at Olevski, Russia, they were enabled to buy a row of houses. The immigration officials say that they have come to beg enough money to furnish the houses. They will be deported as professional beggars.

RICHARD CROKER ARRIVES

Came on the New York and Will Remain Here for an Indefinite Period.

VIEWS ON LOW'S CANDIDACY

"As Good a Man as They Could Have Nominated," but No Combination, He Says, Can Defeat the Democratic Ticket This Year.

Richard Croker arrived from Europe yesterday on the steamship New York. His coming set Tammany all agog. The old story that he is a candidate for the Democratic Mayoralty nomination was revived, and his friends wondered what truth there was in it. Some of those who came over on the steamer with Mr. Croker gathered the impression on the voyage that he might be the candidate, although they said that the former Tammany chieftain had never said a word upon the subject. It was the talk of some of Mr. Croker's fellow voyagers that started the Mayoralty rumor so energetically, and an evening paper made the positive announcement that Mr. Croker would take the nomination.

When seen later at the office of his real estate firm, Peter F. Meyer & Co., 111 Broadway, Mr. Croker was asked directly if he is a candidate for the nomination. He leaned back in his chair, laughed heartily, and said:

"Now, I am not going to talk politics. It's too hot to talk politics."

"The positive statement has been made that you are a candidate."

"No paper has any right to assert the possibility of my accepting the nomination for Mayor," said Mr. Croker. "There is no authority for any such statement, as I have never expressed myself on the subject to any living being."

An Unanswered Question.

Mr. Croker would not say directly whether he would accept the nomination or not. He treated the matter precisely as he did before his departure in February. He would neither affirm nor deny the report.

Tammany's former leader returned home in the best of health. A slight tan gives an extremely healthful look to his complexion. The waters of Carlsbad and his season on the English turf have evidently physically agreed with him. His hair is a trifle whiter and he is considerably thinner than he was last Winter. He looks like a man trained to the point of perfect health. While he did not talk much politics yesterday it was apparent that he is absolutely confident of Democratic success in Greater New York this year.

Low Is a Good Candidate.

Soon after his arrival he said in response to many questions that he had learned of Seth Low's nomination from the newspapers brought aboard the ship at Quarantine. Asked what he thought of it he said: "I cannot criticise Mr. Low. The Republicans have not indorsed him yet, have they? Mr. Low is as good a candidate as they could nominate, I don't believe any combination can defeat the Democratic ticket this year. I have not the slightest doubt but that the Democratic ticket will carry the greater city by 50,000 plurality and upward."

Mr. Croker was asked what he based this belief on, and he said:

"Tammany Hall always kept the tax rate down. It managed the Government honestly and economically. That was because Tammany is a practical, not a theoretical, body. Tammany believes, and believe, in the widest personal liberty for the people that is consistent with good order and good government. Some people think Tammany is bad, but as a rule they are people who live at a distance from New York. New Yorkers know better. They know that a Tammany and honest corrupt organization some people try to make it out it would have been throttled long ago.

Not Half as Bad as Painted.

"No such wicked men as we have been pictured could live and maintain their influence year after year in New York or any other free American city. New York never had one reform administration after another. One such government appears to be all the people can stand in one decade. The present so-called reform administration has been chiefly noted for its increase in the tax rate, accompanied by an increase in the assessed values. If there has been any corresponding improvement in the quality of the government the people do not seem to have discovered it."

Mr. Croker declined positively to discuss candidates or to speak directly about the local campaign in any way. He would not say whether he thought the Democratic platform should be confined to local issues only or whether he thought that the Chicago platform should be indorsed or not.

"Do you expect to co-operate actively in the management of the campaign?" he was asked.

"I have nothing further to say about politics."

"Do you recognize Mr. Sheehan as the leader of Tammany?" some one asked Mr. Croker.

"I most certainly do," he replied.

Mr. Croker was then asked about his trip abroad, and he said:

"It was delightful in every respect. You would think from the way some people talk that I had at least twenty-five horses in England. The fact is I now have only four in training. My season was very satisfactory in every way. I enjoyed my stay at Carlsbad very much, and the waters there did me a vast amount of good."

Will Race Again in England.

He said that he would race his horses in England again next year, according to his present plans.

Mr. Croker expressed great delight with his trip across in the New York. He had several pleasant traveling companions. Andrew Freedman, President of the New York baseball team, and Jefferson M. Levy, were two personal friends who were on the steamer with him. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy and W. T. Stead, editor of the English Review of Reviews, are among the passengers. Mr. Croker had several talks with these gentlemen during the voyage. He spent much of his time discussing political matters with Mr. Stead, who made a great impression upon him, and for whom he entertains a very high regard.

Herbert Croker, one of Mr. Croker's younger sons, came over with his father. He has been at school in Germany.

The party that met Mr. Croker at the pier included Mrs. Croker, Richard Croker, Jr., Frank Croker, ex-Commissioner of Public Works Michael T. Daly, ex-Commissioner of Charities and Correction E. C. Sheehy, Henry D. Hotchkiss, Peter F. Meyer, Warden Fallon of the Tombs, and Congressman William Sulzer.

As soon as the Customs Inspectors had passed his baggage, Mr. Croker drove with his wife and sons to the Manhattan Hotel, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, where they took breakfast. About noon Mr. Croker went down to his office at 111 Broadway. Then the politicians began to call and pay their respects. Mr. Croker was overrun for the next four or five hours.

His Successor Calls.

About 1 o'clock John C. Sheehan, Mr. Croker's successor in the direction of Tammany Hall, called and remained with the former leader for an hour. Mr. Sheehan received a very warm welcome, but there was nothing in the nature of an important political conference. The talk was mostly about Mr. Croker's trip, and as far as could be ascertained there was nothing in the nature of a discussion of plans for the campaign. Mr. Croker made it very clear to his friends that he proposed aiding Mr. Sheehan to the full extent of his ability. The talk with Mr. Sheehan was had in the inner room and behind closed doors, but one or two other Tammany men were present almost all of the time.

When Mr. Sheehan came out he was asked what he thought of the talk about Mr. Croker as a candidate for the Mayoralty.

"There is nothing for me to say about that," was the reply. Mr. Sheehan has often said that Mr. Croker had no idea of being a candidate. The present Tammany plan seems to be to allow the revived rumor of the candidacy to go uncontradicted and to say nothing one way or the other about any proposed candidates. Mr. Sheehan said that his talk with Mr. Croker did not deal with matters concerning the campaign. While Mr. Sheehan was closeted with Mr. Croker his brother, ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, and Senator Jacob A. Cantor called, but finding Mr. Croker engaged they left to call again.

A Steady Procession.

There was almost a steady procession of Tammany men filing in and out of Mr. Croker's office during the afternoon. One of the first callers was Congressman George B. McClellan, who has just returned from a vacation trip in Canada. Mr. McClellan spent a few minutes with Mr. Croker. Ex-Police Justice Welde, Daniel M. Donegan, Wiskinkle of Tammany; ex-City Chamberlain T. C. T. Crain, City Court Justice Edward F. O'Dwyer, ex-Assemblyman John M. Delmour, Augustus W. Peters, Chairman of the Tammany General Committee; Senator Thomas F. Grady, James W. Boyle, ex-County Clerk Patrick Keeman, ex-Police Justice Daniel F. McMahan, and Civil Justice Henry M. Goldfogle were a few of those who called.

Most of them staid only long enough to welcome Mr. Croker home. Those who have ambitions of their own that they wish to advance or candidacies of others that they wish to further, did not seek to secure Mr. Croker's influence for them yesterday. That will come later. With Mr. Croker yesterday was a day of greetings rather than of politics.

James J. Martin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, called late yesterday afternoon, and spent some time with Mr. Croker. The latter passed about half an hour with Anthony N. Brady at his office, 54 Wall Street.

Mr. Croker's city residence is not yet open. He said last night: "I will be in the city right along now, with the exception of a few days which I will spend at Richfield Springs. I think I will take a run down to the races to-morrow, and will start for the Springs to-morrow night. I will probably be away only for two days."

Tammany is now pushing its preliminary campaign plans along very rapidly. Yesterday calls were issued for a meeting of the Executive Committee, to be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock; for a meeting of the Committee on Organization, to be held to-night, and for a meeting of the General Committee, to be held to-morrow night.

These meetings are to issue the calls for the primaries for the election of delegates to the City Convention, to be held on Sept. 30, and to the various local conventions, the dates for which will be fixed to-morrow night.

A TAMMANY CLUB ORATION.

It Had the Appearance of a Half-Smothered Croker Boom.

The regular monthly meeting of the Tammany Club of the Tenth Assembly District was made interesting to its members last night by a speech from ex-City Chamberlain T. C. T. Crain. There was no mention of the name of Croker in connection with the future Tammany candidate for the Mayoralty of the greater city, but the meeting and Mr. Crain's oration both had the appearance of a half-smothered Croker boom.

Behind the speakers' stand was a large crayon picture of Mr. Croker gazing down upon the assembly, and it seemed to attract the attention of every one of the several hundred pairs of eyes whenever the speaker made an allusion to Tammany's power and prospects.

Mr. Crain's speech was received with great enthusiasm, for it condemned in strong language all reform methods, and called the Republicans theorists and mercenaries, which terms seemed to be construed by the audience to mean very bad things. A reference that was aimed at the candidate of the Citizens' Union was to the effect that the city did not want a non-partisan Mayor, because, as a rule, the non-partisan candidate adhered to such principles for the reason that he did not possess the ability to command a distinct following.

Mr. Crain said that under Mayor Strong's administration the police were required to perform service that was un-American and degrading, not to say sneaking and contemptible. Under his administration, he said, the tax rate went up, the debt was increased, and the city's credit was impaired. He predicted a grand uprising of the people under the banners of Tammany Hall, and a complete annihilation of all other forces.

CROKER CLUB WAS JUBILANT.

Its President Had a Talk with the ex-Chief.

The members of the Croker Club, which put out a banner bearing Mr. Croker's name and an alleged portrait of him, and the nomination of him for Mayor of Greater New York six weeks ago, was bubbling and sizzling with happiness and pride last night. The headquarters are in a hotel at 140 Park Row, and the members went off into corners and hugged and shook hands with each other.

Proprietor McGuinness of the hotel, who is President of the Croker Club, had a talk with Mr. Croker yesterday, and told him about the club and its membership and purpose. He would not discuss his interview last night, complaining of being ill and unable to talk for publication. He reported, however, to members of the club that Mr. Croker had declined to say yes or no to the proposition to make him the Tammany nominee for Mayor.

"That means," said the barkeeper in the McGuinness place last night, "that the old man will be the candidate himself, or has the man up his sleeve all right, all right."

The club accepted Mr. Croker's reticence that way, and was accordingly delighted. The roll of the organization lies behind the bar and shows not quite 1,500 names, "with Brooklyn and up town not heard from," the barkeeper said. Every man enrolled, he declared, is a Tammany man and the club, which organized a few weeks ago with 200 members, has been meeting twice a week.

"Why did'nt some of the Croker club meet Mr. Croker when he arrived?" he was asked.

He winked. "The big Tammany men who are behind this movement asked us to keep quiet," he said. "Any demonstration now would be bad policy. Croker knows what he's doing, and he's doing right."

The members of the club clustered like bees around McGuinness's all day yesterday and last night, and all of them were jubilant after they heard of the President's talk with Mr. Croker. The fact that they had not been repudiated or forbidden by Mr. Croker from continuing their movement was a great comfort to them. They were more boastful than ever in their claims that big men in Tammany are with them, and that their banner will soon be duplicated in many places in Greater New York.

COLORADO DEMOCRATS DISGUSTED.

They Find Out that John A. Gordon Is a Cleveland Man.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 7.—There is consternation among the Democrats over the discovery that the State Convention, which met here yesterday, nominated a Cleveland Democrat as a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court.

The nominee, John A. Gordon of Trinidad, took an active part in the Pueblo Convention in 1892, and led the bolters from the convention after it repudiated Grover Cleveland on account of his position on the money question. Many of the delegates voted for the nomination of Gordon in ignorance of his record, and have no hesitancy to-day in expressing disgust at their hasty action, which was taken in their anxiety to prevent the indorsement of the Populist nominee, W. H. Gabbert.

Ohio Gold Democrats.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 7.—Friends of Judge John H. Clark of Youngstown are urging that he be nominated for Governor by the gold Democratic convention, which will be held here to-morrow and Thursday.

It is proposed that the convention shall indorse a gold Democrat for United States Senator. The outcome may be the indorsement of Joseph H. Outhwaite for the Senatorship.

Julius Harburger's Trip.

Ex-Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger, Chairman of the Independence Hall Democracy, will, on Sept. 9, address the Democrats of Ontario County, the home of Senator John Raines, father of the liquor tax law. In respone to an invitation from the Ontario County Democrats, who held their local nominating convention at the Court House in Canandaigua on Sept. 1, Mr. Harburger will speak on the excise question at Atwater Hall, Canandaigua. He will leave for the home of Senator Raines to-day. John Faurroote will preside at the meeting. A meeting of the Independence Hall Democracy of the Thirteenth Assembly District will be held on the same night. Addresses will be made by William N. Loew, Theodore W. Davis, William A. Ellis, Ernest Harvier, and M. J. Sullivan.

Thousands Tell

Of marvelous cures of scrofula, hip disease, sores, humors, ulcers, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh and other diseases, by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine has done a world of good by making pure blood, restoring appetite and digestion, giving rosy cheeks, and clear, healthy complexions to old and young.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial. 25c.

MR. OTTENDORFER QUOTED.

Copies Distributed of a Letter Written by Him Indorsing Seth Low in 1883.

Copies of the following hand bill were distributed at a meeting of the German-American Reform Union, in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, showing that Oswald Ottendorfer advocated the re-election of Seth Low for Mayor of Brooklyn in 1883:

Letter of Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, Editor and Proprietor of The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, Advocating the Re-election of Mayor Low.—To the Citizens' Committee of Brooklyn: Gentlemen: Never have I deplored more deeply than to-day the grievous state of my health which prevents me from attending the meeting in the Masonic Temple and from contributing, in however modest a degree, to the re-election of Mr. Seth Low as Mayor of Brooklyn. The ability, honesty, and fearlessness displayed by Mr. Low in the administration of his office—estimable as these qualities assuredly are—do not constitute his only, nor even his chief claim to the support of the voters of Brooklyn; for you have, doubtless, among you citizens who are not inferior to him in ability and honesty, but in his firm determination not to allow municipal affairs to be made the shuttlecock of political parties, nor to be perverted into a pasturage for party hacks, he stands alone among all men who have filled similar positions, or are now running for them.

The administration of almost all of our large cities is as faulty as it is costly, so that it often stands as an evidence of incapacity on the part of our people for self-government in complicated situations, nay, even as an evidence of the inadequacy of our form of government when applied to the management of large municipal bodies. The solution of this seeming enigma, why principles which prove most beneficent in their application to certain phases of public life, should operate quite as injuriously when applied in other directions, is to be found in our mistaken attempt to make a machine constructed for the accomplishment of specific tasks subserve purposes to which it is in no sense adapted. In other words, we concede to our political parties, which have been organized to carry out certain views and principles in State and National affairs, the control over municipal affairs which are entirely unrelated to those views and principles.

The emancipation of municipal government from the shackles of party politics must, therefore, be the first step toward the reform of the manifold abuses in the administration of our cities, and as Mr. Low has shown that he recognizes this evil, and is determined, as far as in him lies, to leave no stone unturned to remedy it, his election by an overwhelming majority will prove the greatest boom not only to Brooklyn, but to administrative reform in every city, and the voters of Brooklyn will thereby establish their claim to the gratitude of all well-meaning citizens. Respectfully,

OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

New York, Oct. 16, 1883.

HURT BY A BROOKLYN BOXER.

READING, Penn., Sept. 7.—At an entertainment given by the North End Athletic Club of Reading at Woodvale Park to-day, Harry I. Huber of Reading was seriously injured by a blow given by Jack Becker of Brooklyn in a ten-round boxing bout.

In the ninth round Huber was floored four times, the last time being put to sleep so thoroughly that he has not yet gained consciousness. He is at the Reading Hospital in a very serious condition.

FREDERICK W. GERKEN HURT.

Frederick W. Gerken of 328 West Thirty-eighth Street, and his brother, Charles A. Gerken, were passing the store of Jonap & Co., at 289 Eighth Avenue, last night, when Charles heard a noise overhead. The heavy arc lamp was swinging back and forth with the light sputtering. Grabbing his brother Frederick by the arm, he tried to pull him away, but was not quick enough, and the lamp fell in a crash. The globe struck Mr. Gerken on the head, crushing his stiff derby hat and cutting a two-inch gash in his scalp.

The framework of the lamp struck him on the shoulder, and lamp and the stunned man went to the sidewalk in a heap. But that was not the only danger. The light was still aglow, and there was danger from the electric current. Charles ran into the store and had the circuit cut off. Then he was able to rescue his brother without danger.

Policeman Mayer of the West Twentieth Street Station helped him take the injured man to the police station, and from there he was taken in the patrol wagon to the New York Hospital. His injuries are not serious, aside from the cut in the head and the shock.

Boy's Life Crushed Out by a Cart.

Little five-year-old Joseph Zapse of 41 East Twenty-ninth Street was run over by a cart near First Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street last evening and instantly killed. The child was playing in the street when the cart came up Twenty-ninth Street from the dock. Edward Morris, sixty-two years old, of 480 Cherry Street, was the driver of the cart. He is in the employ of Thomas E. Timmins. The accident was witnessed by Patrolman Kokell of the East Twenty-second Street Station. He immediately placed Morris under arrest and took him to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

Habeas Corpus for Botto.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus for William Botto. Botto is the youth who married a rich widow in Louisville, who gave him $8,000 to spend on his honeymoon here. He spent the money quickly and applied for more. When his wife stopped his supplies he is alleged to have passed, among others, a valueless check for $35 on the proprietors of the Irving House in Philadelphia. Botto's mother is in this city, and is working hard to procure his release.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 7.—Fire this morning destroyed the cottage of Mrs. Mary Stewart, situated on the meadows in the outskirts of this city. The damage was about $3,000.

HOPEWELL, N. J., Sept. 7.—Fire nearly wiped out the town last night. E. D. Wood's carriage factory was destroyed. Mr. Wood's residence, adjoining, was partially burned. Loss, about $10,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 7.—The manufacturing plant, Mendelssohn Park, near McKeesport, Penn., containing the Mendelssohn Piano Works, the Barckhoff Wagon Works, and the Dickson & Wood Brick Works, was burned to the ground yesterday, entailing a loss of $65,000.

MAGOG, Quebec, Sept. 7.—A fierce fire broke out here at 1 o'clock this morning. It destroyed five buildings on the east side of Main Street, and then jumped to the west side. The Fire Department of this town was useless. The Enterprise newspaper and the Eastern Townships Buildings were destroyed. Loss, $100,000.

CAIRO, West Va., Sept. 7.—A fire which started after midnight in the engine room of the Cairo Manufacturing and Lumber Company destroyed it and half a dozen other buildings, including the chief business portion of the town. A number of dwelling houses were also burned, and thirty people are homeless. Four loaded cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway were burned. Loss, $50,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

5:50 P. M.—206 Spring Street; M. L. Hirshfield and others; damage, $900.

6:20 P. M.—2,004 Third Avenue; Robert Ryan; damage, $5.

7 P. M.—366 West Thirty-second Street; Bertha Schnurburn; damage, $25.

8:30 P. M.—343 West Eleventh Street; E. Prate; damage, $25.

8:55 P. M.—231 East Forty-seventh Street; Henry Simpson; damage slight.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

WHAT **MELBA** SAYS:

I highly commend the genuine **Johann Hoff's Malt Extract.** I use it with my daily diet. It improves my appetite and digestion wonderfully.

Nellie Melba

Beware of Imitations.

The genuine *Johann* Hoff's Malt Extract has the signature on neck label. EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agts., N.Y.

Johann Hoff

WENT CRAZY OVER A BILL.

Richard Wolff Lost His Reason When Arguing with a Carpenter About Some Repairs.

Because a carpenter charged too much for some repairs, Richard Wolff, forty-one years old, of 318 East Eighteenth Street, the owner of a dozen tenement houses and a large fortune in Government bonds, lost his reason last night and is now a raving maniac in the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. Wolff's home at 318 is a handsome brownstone house, and for several years past he has done nothing but collect his rents and worry about the flats that happened to be vacant. Recently a large number of tenants left his houses, and this fact depressed him. For a week past he has complained of a crowd following him to get his money, and this, with other remarks, caused his wife to fear for his reason. She wanted him to take a vacation, but he would not listen to her.

Early last night a carpenter who had been making some trifling repairs at one of Mr. Wolff's houses presented a bill for his work. Wolff declared the amount excessive, and became almost violently excited. He dismissed the workman, and then rushed into his house. Mrs. Wolff was in the parlor reading a book, when she heard her husband coming through the hallway toward her.

She jumped up in alarm, for he had a large knife in his hand, and the wild look in his eyes convinced her that he meant to do her harm. She just had time to escape into the hallway and slam the door in his face, and ran out into the street screaming at the top of her voice. Policeman Byrnes of the East Twenty-second Street Station saw Mrs. Wolff run from the house, and he hastened to her assistance. He saw Wolff inside brandishing the knife, and he called Policeman Larkins from the next post. The two policemen managed to quiet Wolff until the arrival of an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. When he saw this he again grew frantic, and it required the combined efforts of the policemen, surgeon, and driver to get him into the vehicle and strap him down.

KILLED BY NITRO-GLYCERINE.

CYGNET, Ohio, Sept. 7.—An explosion of nitro-glycerine here this afternoon at 3 o'clock caused the deaths of six people, whose names are known, and several others, at present unknown. Those known to be dead are Samuel Barber, Allen Fallis, John Thompson, Charles Bartel, Henry Lansdale, and a boy named Havens.

The explosion occurred at Grantwell, at the rear of the National Supply Company's office building, in the village limits. This well had just been shot by Samuel Barber, the shooter for the Ohio and Indiana Torpedo Company. The well was a gaser, and when the 120 quarts of glycerine let down in the well exploded, the gas ignited and with a terrific roar the flames shot high above the derrick. As soon as the drillers saw the flames several climbed into the derrick to shut off the gas, but they had barely gotten there when there was a terrific explosion.

The burning gas had started the remaining glycerine in the empty cans standing in a wagon near the derrick. In another wagon near by were some cans containing another 120 quarts of the stuff, and this was exploded by the force of the first explosion.

The second was blended with the first in a mighty roar, and the town and surrounding country for miles trembled from the shock.

The National Supply Company's building was completely demolished, and nothing remains but a big hole where the wagons stood. There is not a whole pane of glass in any window in the town.

PLAINFIELD MAN ARRESTED.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 7.—Herbert I. Hall, manager of the Hotel Hunterston, was arrested this morning charged with embezzling $5,000, preferred by Dr. Robert Hunter, proprietor of the hotel. The doctor asserts that during the months of June, July, and August Hall illegally obtained possession of certain property belonging to him. Hall was arraigned before Justice Nash and held for the action of the Grand Jury under $7,500 bail.

Last week Hall secured a writ of attachment on the goods of the hotel to secure a claim of $8,000 against Hunter, and this was followed by several local merchants securing writs of attachments to secure bills.

ARKANSAS OUTLAW CAUGHT.

Roper, Who Murdered a Sheriff, Run Down After Five Years.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 7.—News came to-day from

RIOT AMONG THE MINERS

Heavily Armed Deputies Who Attempt to Evict Strikers Are Beaten and Driven Away.

WOMEN LEAD THE ATTACK

Pittsburg and Chicago Gas Coal Company Abandons Its Effort Against Its Men—Victory for Compromise—Methodists Support Strikers.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 7.—The efforts to evict the striking miners of the Pittsburg and Chicago Gas Coal Company at Orangeville, one and a half miles from Gastonville, resulted in a riot and the failure of the company to accomplish its object.

When the news came that the evictions were to be attempted, the whole vicinity about Finleyville, Gastonville, and Orangeville became wildly excited. About 7 o'clock last night twenty deputies from Washington, Penn., in charge of Chief Deputy Joseph Hemphill, reached Finleyville, where they were met by a large crowd of strikers and their friends. Each Deputy was armed with a Winchester rifle and a revolver, but the strikers, headed by 100 Polish women, closed in on them and the Deputies received rough treatment. They were gradually forced back and finally retreated to Gastonville, where they were followed by a crowd of about 200 men and women. At Gastonville the Deputies took refuge in the office of the company, where they were kept all night, during which the building was bombarded with stones and bricks, and an occasional shot was fired.

At 7 o'clock this morning the trouble of the night reached a climax when the deputies sallied out and started to march to Orangeville. Each man had his Winchester in his hands and his revolver was exposed, but these had no terrors for the besiegers. Headed by the same women the strikers rushed on the deputies with stones, clubs, and pick handles, and blows fell thick and fast. One of the big women wrested the rifle from a deputy's hands and struck him on the head with it, inflicting serious injury. By this time 1,000 men, women, and children had joined the crowd. They came from Venetia, Snowden, Calamity, and Finleyville. The deputies slowly made their way to Orangeville, taking all the blows and injuries, but never firing a shot. They finally took refuge in a vacant house, closely followed by the mob, which quickly surrounded the building and threatened to burn it.

Finally one of the strikers approached the house with a flag of truce, and a conference was held. The deputies were ordered to leave town, and after a short parley decided to do so. They emerged from the house a badly scared lot of men, and, walking between the opened ranks of the strikers, started for Gastonville.

Almost every man in the posse was cut and bleeding, and several were seriously hurt. One had his right hand almost severed by a sharp stone. As the defeated deputies ran the gantlet they were greeted by hisses, curses, and ridicule. The strikers then closed behind them and marched them to the station, where they took the train.

After their departure the mob dispersed and everything is quiet now. The officials of the company say no further attempt to evict the miners will be made for the present.

METHODISTS IN SYMPATHY.

The Cincinnati Conference Cordially Favors Striking Miners.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 7.—In the Cincinnati Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day Prof. Hayes of Garret Seminary offered and the conference passed a resolution expressing a hearty sympathy with the striking coal miners, and declaring that wages should govern contracts and not contracts wages.

In speaking of this question yesterday President Bashford of the Ohio Wesleyan University said: "This is Labor Day, and it is a shame for this conference to let it go by without notice. I wish you had adjourned and gone out and marched with the men. That is the way to show our sympathy."

VICTORY FOR COMPROMISE.

Mine Workers' Delegates to Columbus Sent Uninstructed.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 7.—The convention of mine workers to-day to select delegates to the Columbus convention to-morrow was one of the largest ever held, and probably has not been before equaled in excitement and importance. Although the rank and file of the delegates seemed imbued with the idea that the operators were ready to throw up their hands and pay the 69-cent rate demanded by the strikers, President Dolan kept them so well within bounds that the delegates from this district will go to Columbus to use their discretion in the settlement of the difficulty.

Dolan will use every endeavor to bring the convention in line for the acceptance of the compromise rate. Many delegates from other States, notably Illinois and Ohio, will go into the convention to-morrow with a determination to hang out for the 69-cent rate, in spite of the wish of the National officers. Dolan knows this, and in order to have his own district with him he succeeded in choking off a resolution embodying the rate question by one of the most eloquent speeches ever heard in City Hall, and gained the victory he fought for.

THE VESTMAKERS WIN.

Cloakmakers Strike and Have a Youthful Walking Delegate.

The office of the Settlement Committee of the striking vestmakers was overrun yesterday by contractors who are anxious to settle with the union and get their men back. The committee said it is expected that all the men will be back at work within two days. They get an advance of 25 per cent. in wages, and a fifty-nine-hour working week. Formerly they worked nearly fourteen hours a day.

About 400 cloakmakers were called out on strike yesterday from the shops of Donzenger, at 385 Grand Street, and the Standard Suit and Cloak Company, at 394 Broadway. Over 1,400 hands were sent back to work in the shops of M. Cohen & Co., 442 Broadway; Fellermann & Goldberg, 53 Division Street; Bonnrig & Levy, Broadway and Grand Street, and Endig & Burke, Broadway, near Eighth Street.

Assistant Secretary Morris Braff of the Cloakmakers' Union, who is only fourteen years old, has been elected the walking delegate of that organization. It is the first instance of a boy having become a walking delegate.

The Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors threatens to order a strike of 500 men in the factory of Fechheimer, Fischel & Co., at Broadway and Eighth Street, to compel the firm to pay $75 owing by its contractor, D. Kokofsky, to his hands. Kokofsky went away to Philadelphia without paying the hands, and the union says that the firm had become security for him, and therefore must pay.

Miss Goldman Arrested in Providence

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7.—Emma Goldman, the Anarchistic speaker, who has been lecturing from the top of a dry goods box to crowds of people in the city's streets for a week, was arrested to-night on the charge of attracting a crowd. Such a congregation gathered about her at Market Square that the street was practically closed. After being wrned not to continue her talk, Miss Goldman was taken to the Central Station, with crowds following. Many of her friends are furious at what they call a breach of freedom of speech and the tyranny of the police.

Daughters of America.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 7.—A State Council of the Daughters of America was organized in this city to-night. Officers were elected and White Plains was chosen for the place of meeting of the first State convention.

Mr. Goldfogle Placed in the Field.

Civil Justice Goldfogle's friends have placed him in the field for the Tammany nomination for District Attorney.

TWO CHEERFUL SECRETARIES.

Mr. Wilson and Gen. Alger Return to Washington Convinced that Good Times Have Returned.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Secretary Wilson was at his desk in the Agricultural Department to-day for the first time for a month, having just returned from his tour of the trans-Mississippi States.

"I found the farmers in especially good spirits wherever I went," he said to-day. "There is no doubt that confidence is restored and that the country is justified in its anticipation of better times. I do not believe there is an idle man west of the Mississippi who wants work."

Mr. Wilson predicted a still further advance in the price of wheat due to the short crop abroad and to the fact that, according to his observation, the crop will not be so extensive in this country as has generally been anticipated.

"With the improvement of the times," he said, "the average American is going to have all the flour his family can consume even though he may have to pay a little more for it. I believe that even without the shortage in the foreign crops the conditions in this country would have forced wheat to $1 a bushel. But," he added, "the improved condition of the farmer is due not alone to the enhanced price in wheat, but there has been a corresponding improvement in all farm products."

Mr. Wilson says he found the people of the semi-arid region disposed to think that the Government should appropriate money for the building of storage reservoirs.

"I told them," he said, "that I could not recommend that system, but that I felt sure that with the vast increase in the value of arid land produced by the addition of water, capital would certainly be attracted to such enterprises. When we consider that the addition of water to those lands makes them worth $100 an acre, and their planting in fruit trees, as at Grand Junction, Col., worth $1,000 an acre, capital will certainly in the end take hold. I also told them that a change in sentiment on the currency question on the 16 to 1 idea might be conducive to prosperity, as such a change would no doubt have a tendency to influence Eastern capital."

Secretary Wilson said that the recent decline in the price of silver was closing many mines which were dependent entirely on silver, and would inevitably work hardship in individual cases. "But," he said, "the miners who are losing their places are generally getting employment in mines where other minerals are produced."

Mr. Wilson said that he advised the Western farmers to feed their horses in the Winter months, as by so doing they could increase the weight of the animals as to make a demand for them in the European markets for army and draught purposes. He found the farmers in the irrigated regions generally disposed to experiment with the sugar beet, and predicted that twenty new beet sugar factories would be built next year.

Secretary Alger was again at his desk at the War Department, after being with the President since the latter began his vacation. In an interview he said:

"We found everywhere multitudes of people turning out to greet the President, and all the testimony we got showed the happiness of the people over feeling that the tide had turned, and that there was enough work to do and almost enough food to eat. Nothing closes the mouth of the grumbler so quickly as work and food, and now there is enough work and wages for all."

MR. CLEVELAND'S TAX SCHEDULE

He Makes His Return to the Assessors of Mercer County, N. J.

TRENTON, Sept. 7.—The Mercer County Board of Assessors met to-day.

Ex-President Cleveland, who lives in Princeton, made a return of $20,000 real estate and $130,000 of personal property.

PECULIAR ROBBERY IN IOWA.

Six Years' Records of the Treasurer of Pellon County Stolen.

OSAGE, Iowa, Sept. 7.—Last night the office of the Treasurer of Pellon County was broken into and records covering transactions for the last six years were destroyed. Six years ago a heavy defalcation occurred, which would have become well known but for the death while the investigation was pending of the Treasurer.

For some reason bondsmen were not pressed for settlement. The recent nomination of the son of the late Treasurer to the same office had revived the matter, and rumors of another investigation are rife.

POISON CASE NEAR MEDINA, N. Y.

Joshua Culver Charges that His Wife Tried to Kill Him.

MEDINA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Joshua Culver, a farmer living five miles from this place, drove into town to-day very much excited.

He stated to the police that he had quarreled with his wife, and at breakfast she had given him a cup of tea which tasted rather queer. He suspected poison, and after barely tasting the stuff, which he says made him violently sick, put the balance in a bottle and drove to town. A rough test made of the tea disclosed poison.

A warrant was at once issued for Mrs. Culver's arrest. She was brought here this evening, and had a preliminary hearing. She denies having put poison in the tea. The case will come up again to-morrow afternoon.

CAMDEN'S SLEEPER DEAD.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 7.—Lawrence Liedwiett was arrested in this city last week for intoxication. On Thursday last he became violent, and the doctors decided to give him medicine. About a pint of whisky and the medicine were mixed up and then given to Liedwiet in doses. Liedweit did not awaken on Thursday night, and continued to sleep.

On Sunday the physicians tried to arouse him. They stuck needles into his flesh and resorted to several different methods to to try to awaken him from his sleep. All the attempts proved a failure, and he was transferred to the Cooper Hospital.

Liedwiett continued to grow weaker, and he died in the hospital this morning.

Dr. Lippincott, assisted by six other doctors, conducted the autopsy this afternoon. It was found that coma and death were due to uremic acid poison. Frequent debauches produced something like Bright's disease, to which the last one added the fatal effect. The body is in the morgue awaiting instructions from the dead man's relatives, who are in Philadelphia.

Veterans Elect Peter Conlin.

At a meeting of the Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, held last night at the armory, in Tompkins Market, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President—Ex-Chief of Police Peter Conlin; First Vice President—Thomas Fitzpatrick; Second Vice President—Dr. De Merg; Chaplain—The Rev. Father Dougherty; Surgeon—Dr. John Dwyer; Quartermaster—James Rice; Treasurer—Col. Michael Ryan; Financial Secretary—John R. M. Shell; Corresponding Secretary—Thomas J. O'Donoghue; Recording Secretary—Col. Thomas M. Canton.

Polish Union in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 7.—The national convention of the Polish Union opened here to-day in its annual session at Jarosse Hall. Archbishop Ireland made an address, extolling the Poles for their faithfulness to Catholicity and their brave struggle for liberty. After a short address of welcome by Melchoir Tondrowski, President of the Union, the meeting adjourned with the appointment of a Committee on Credentials.

Armed Insane Boy Chased His Mother.

In an insane fit yesterday morning William Strohn, seventeen years old, of 502 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, pursued his mother in and out of the rooms of their flat with a knife, telling her that he was going to kill her. The boy was overpowered by a policeman and two assistants and taken to Bellevue Hospital in a straitjacket.

Do We Need Big Muscles?

By no means. Persons of herculean build frequently possess a minimum of genuine vigor, and exhibit less endurance than very small people. Real vigor means the ability to digest and sleep well, and to perform a reasonable amount of daily physical and mental labor without unnatural fatigue. It is because a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters enables the enfeebled dyspeptic to resume the allotted activity of every-day life, as well as to participate without discomfort in its enjoyments, that it is such a pre-eminently useful medicine.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Answer of the Baltimore and Ohio to the Suit of the Union Trust Company.

REFUSAL TO PAY INTEREST

The Receivers Declare that They Have Acted for the Best Interests of All the Creditors in the Management of the Property.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and Receivers Cowen and Murray filed to-day, in the United States court, an answer in the suit of the Union Trust Company of New York. The suit was brought to compel the receivers to include $10,000,000 in mortgage bonds of 1885 in the same class as the consolidated mortgage bonds of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York. It is asked, in effect, that the mortgage bonds of 1885 be made a preferred lien on the property.

It is claimed in the petition that the provisions of the mortgage of 1885 were violated by including in the consolidated mortgage obligations incurred subsequent to the making of the mortgage of 1885. By the provisions of the mortgage all the outstanding obligations of the company at that time might be met by the sale of consolidated mortgage bonds, but by no plan of extension were the obligations of the company to be increased. This suit grew out of the refusal of the receivers to pay the interest on the mortgage bonds of 1885 falling due Aug. 1, 1897. The case was set for hearing Sept. 28.

The answers say that there have been issued under the plan of extension $11,988,000 consolidated mortgage bonds. There have been paid off bonds and mortgages secured by mortgages prior to 1885 to the aggregate amount of $9,090,000. There is now in the sinking funds, under mortgages recited in the consolidated mortgage, the sum of $3,363,228, represented by uncanceled securities other than consolidated mortgage bonds.

Up to the time of making the consolidated mortgage the annual expense of maintaining the sinking fund was $640,750.16. The financial condition of the road was such as to make it absolutely necessary that it be relieved of this burden. The adoption of such a plan was necessary for the protection of the bonds of the Union Trust Company as well as other creditors. The plan, it is declared, benefited rather than harmed the Union Trust Company.

Since the making of the consolidated mortgage the road has contracted obligations to a large amount. These obligations were incurred by it on the credit of its ownership of the main line and branches of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, unincumbered by any mortgage lien in addition to those recited in the consolidated mortgage and the mortgage bonds would be a great hardship on creditors to have the mortgage of 1885 made a preferred lien.

The receivers in their separate answers admit paying interest on the consolidated mortgage bonds of 1887, Aug. 1, 1897, and that they neglected to pay the interest on the bonds under the mortgage of Feb. 10, 1885, falling due on that date. They deny any intention of discriminating against the latter securities, and claim that the interest on the consolidated mortgage bonds was paid from earnings of the properties held under the consolidated mortgage and clearly applicable to the purpose.

It is stated that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company denies the right of the mortgage bonds of 1885 to a preferred lien, and the receivers, while ready to pay the interest, prefer to allow the court to determine whether those particular bondholders are entitled to it.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE SUIT.

Small Stockholders Say Railroads Are Freezing Them Out.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 7.—John L. Dodd, a stockholder, has prepared a suit against the Louisville Bridge Company asking for an accounting and alleging an attempt of the Pennsylvania lines to freeze out the small stockholders. The suit involves $2,300,000. The bridge is one of three by which railroads from north of the river enter Louisville. Under a contract made in 1872 the several roads using the bridge guarantee an annual dividend of 12 per cent., besides paying taxes and fixed charges, maintenance, and providing for a sinking fund.

The bridge, it is claimed, earns 15 per cent. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway now owns 9,006 of the 15,000 shares of stock, the bridge being capitalized at $3,000,000. This company also uses the bridge. It has reduced the dividend first to 6 per cent. and then to 5 per cent. by reason of its voting power. In time the minority stockholders could be forced entirely out. Under the contract the railroads using the bridge prorate any balance from tolls after the payment of the charges enumerated.

THE BOSTON ELEVATED COMPANY.

Terms of the Lease of the West End Road as Agreed Upon.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The lease of the West End Rcalroad to the Boston Elevated Railroad Company, as accepted by the Directors of both corporations, is to take effect, provided that on or before Jan. 1, 1898, at least $5,000,000 in cash shall have been paid in upon the capital stock of the Boston Elevated. Until such payment the West End is to remain in possession. The lease is not to be valid until the Board of Railroad Commissioners have given their approval of it.

The elevated company is to pay all expenses of the West End of every kind, including the maintenance of the corporation; also $3,750 each six months, and 8 per cent. on the West End common and preferred stocks. The West End turns over to the elevated everything, including cash on hand and the subway contract. The lease runs for ninety-nine years. The elevated pays all West End indebtedness, except the schedule indebtedness, and all taxes and all expenses in connection with transfer or registration of West End stock.

In the case of any disagreement under the lease, or anything growing out of it, the issue shall be determined by arbitrators, each side selecting one, and they choosing a third. In case of failure to appoint an arbitrator or agree upon a third, the Railroad Commissioners or Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may appoint the same.

SCHEME OF A MAINE SYNDICATE.

Alleged Option for a Line Between New York and Boston.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 7.—A report here is that James Mitchell, who has the contract to build the Washington County Railroad, says that work will be begun in two or three weeks.

It is asserted that the syndicate which will build the road will establish and control a new short all-rail route from New York to the Provinces. It is announced also that the syndicate has secured an option of a railroad between New York and Boston with traffic agreements with the Boston and Maine and Maine Central and a ninety-nine-year lease of the Old Grand Southern from St. Stephen to St. John, which is owned by Russell Sage.

Protest Against Trolley Lines.

A public meeting of property owners, householders, and storekeepers residing on or near Amsterdam Avenue will be held to-morrow evening at the new parish house of St. Michael's Church, at 225 West Ninety-ninth Street, to protest against the proposed running of four lines of trolleys or rapid traveling cars on that thoroughfare. It is claimed that the contemplated action of the railroad companies will ruin the avenue permanently. Only twelve feet on either side of the car tracks is now left for public use, and a way of escape is sought from the condition of four rapid trolley tracks running close together in a busy thoroughfare, which the children of four schools are compelled to traverse. It will be urged that the four tracks be reduced to two and used in common by both companies.

To Build a Road in Ecuador.

TRENTON, Sept. 7.—Articles of incorporation of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad Company of Ecuador were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The capital is fixed at $12,288,000. The company is to construct the railroad between the cities named. The incorporators named are George Hoadley, Nelson B. Burr, Charles H. Lee, Hope Norton, John C. Kilbreth, and Peter Cooper Hewitt of New York City, Robert M. Thompson and T. H. Powers Farr of Orange, N. J.; Archer Harnon of Louisville, Ky., and Peter D. Duconot of Paris, France.

Ready for the Colorado Midland Sale.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 7.—Receiver G. W. Ristine of the Colorado Midland Railroad and W. M. Maguire, master in chancery, left here to-day for Colorado Springs, in order to be upon the ground when the sale of the Midland takes place to-morrow. If the plans of the Reorganization Committee are carried out, the property will be bid in by a representative of the committee. It is said, however, that there will be present at the sale bidders representing at least thirty lines having their headquarters east of the Missouri River and two lines west of the river.

Baltimore and Ohio's New Shops.

The erecting and repair shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Mount Clare, in the City of Baltimore, which are the oldest shops in the United States, have been completely modernized. The locomotive erecting shop is now supplied with two fifty-ton electric cranes, which lift the heaviest locomotives and move them with ease to any point. The cost of making the improvements will be saved in two years.

DYING MAN'S CONFESSION.

H. F. Leadley of Rochester Falsely Accuses Himself of Murder and Theft.

BANCROFT, Mich., Sept. 7.—Harry F. Leadley of Rochester, N. Y., died here yesterday. Before his death he said that he had been guilty of killing a Miss Emerson in Rochester and of embezzlement from a Rochester fire insurance firm.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 7.—Leadley was employed in this city by the Monroe County Co-operative Fire Insurance Company. He was not a defaulter. He did not murder Miss Emerson or anybody else, so far as can be learned. No woman named Emerson is known to have been murdered in this city at any time. The opinion is universal that Leadley was insane at the time the statements were made.

COPPER MINE IN WISCONSIN.

Indications of a Richer Formation than that in Michigan.

MELLEN, Wis., Sept. 7.—Indications of a coming bonanza copper mine have been discovered on Bad River, a few miles from this place, and it is claimed the body of copper-bearing rock is fully as rich and large as that of the great Calumet and Hecla in Michigan. The copper was discovered by Wells M. Ruggles and several other explorers, and is said to be in a formation of rock similar to that of the Calumet and Hecla.

It has been a favorite theory with geologists for many years that the formation in which the rich copper mines of Michigan have been found extends through Northern Wisconsin, and the discovery is looked upon as a confirmation of this belief. Explorations for copper were conducted in this county thirty years ago, but the discovery of rich mines in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan caused the workings in this section to be abandoned by the explorers, who rushed into the Michigan fields.

WELLMAN TO SEEK THE POLE.

Walter Wellman, the arctic explorer, was a passenger on the steamship New York, which arrived yesterday. Mr. Wellman has been in Norway and Russia. He said that he had gone abroad to consult Nansen and to arrange for a steamer and draught dogs for an expedition he will make next year.

Speaking of arctic exploration, Mr. Wellman said: "Efforts will continue to be made to reach the north pole until the feat is accomplished. Every step taken nearer the goal has been watched by the world with great interest. Nations have engaged in friendly rivalry to obtain it. At least three explorations will be in the field next year. One will be that of Capt. Sverdrup, in the Fran; another that of Lieut. Peary, and the third, the one that I shall make in Franz Josef Land.

"My plan is a very simple one. A few weeks ago, in Christiania, I submitted the details to Dr. Nansen. He approved them in the main, and made some suggestions of which I shall avail myself. I really had not determined to make the attempt until Dr. Nansen gave me so much encouragement.

"My plan is to sail from Bergen, Norway, in a staunch ice steamer, on June 15 of next year. The party will be made up of ten men, two or three of whom will be Americans, and the rest Norwegians. We shall establish a supply station at Cape Flora, leaving two men in charge. We shall probably reach Cape Fligely before the Winter sets in.

"We shall set out early in 1899 upon our journey toward the pole. We shall be equipped for 100 or 110 days. It will be a journey of about 550 English miles."

A POLICEMAN'S QUICK WORK.

Stopped a Runaway Team in Time to Save an Aged Woman from Being Trampled.

Alfred S. Corby of 11 Grove Street, Brooklyn, was driving a pair of horses attached to a buggy up University Place, this city, last evening, and had just turned into Broadway, at Fourteenth Street, when one of the reins snapped and the horses became unmanageable.

The frightened animals dashed east through Fourteenth Street. Policeman Johnson of the Mercer Street Police Station, who was standing in front of Keith's Theatre, ran into the street to stop them. He caught one of the animals by the bridle and although he was dragged several feet was able to bring them to a standstill.

Just before Johnson had succeeded in stopping the runaway, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Webster of 135 West Fifteenth Street and Mrs. Webster's aged mother, Mrs. Fannie Stegman, were crossing Broadway toward the north. They were warned too late, and all three were knocked down. Mrs. Stegman fell under the horses and her head was struck by the hoof of one of them. Johnson acted so quickly, however, that Mrs. Stegman was not seriously injured, and she was removed to her home in a cab. She is seventy-six years old, and suffered somewhat from shock. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Webster was hurt.

An Engineer's Fatal Carelessness.

Fred Reynolds, twenty-six years old, of 97 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, an engineer in charge of the engine room of the Metropolitan apartment house, at 250 West Eighty-eighth Street, was cleaning the machinery last night and making some changes near the drum around which the wire cables of the elevator run. For nearly an hour the elevator had not been running and Reynolds took it for granted that it would not be in requisition for some time. He grew careless and got on top of it when suddenly the elevator started up, and he was caught by a strand in the wire and dragged by it between the drum and the wall. He was badly crushed and lacerated. Three of his ribs were broken and he received internal injuries of a serious nature. He was removed to the Manhattan Hospital, and it is said his recovery is doubtful.

St. Louis Teacher in Bloomers.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—Bloomers have cast a shadow on the otherwise joyful reopening of the public schools of this city. An association of teachers, one of the objects of which is to "amicably adjust any controversies that may arise in the schools without undue publicity," held a meeting Monday night to consider a complaint against a certain teacher who wears bloomers. Dr. J. C. Laisen, the association Secretary, withheld the offending teacher's name, but admitted that a complaint had been made and that suitable action would be taken.

The Constellation 100 Years Old.

NEWPORT, Sept. 7.—To-day at the training station the one-hundredth anniversary of the launching of the frigate Constellation was celebrated. The ship was dressed with flags during the day. To-night it was illuminated with incandescent lights, with the two dates 1797 and 1897 conspicuous. At noon a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The Constellation was launched at Baltimore. She is commanded now by Commander John McGowan.

Sixty-ninth Regiment's Team.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., has at last resolved to send a team into the State match competition. The first meeting proper of the Rifle Club was held yesterday, and Lieut. Farrelly was elected Captain of the team. Practice will commence at once, and the team hopes to make a good showing.

Our Autumn and Fall goods will not be advanced on account of the new tariff, or rise in price of goods in our line.

We have one method of doing business! Goods must be right, trimmings must be right, and the workmanship must be right!

Our goods are of a high standard, and adapted to the custom trade only.

We protect you with a guarantee that they will wear satisfactorily one year, or give you the privilege of your money back.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, AND MEASURING GUIDE GIVEN OR MAILED FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

$200,000 IN A LOST VALISE.

Customs Inspectors at Laredo, Texas, Make a Rich Find.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 7.—Customs Inspectors at Laredo have found an unclaimed valise on a train containing $200,000 worth of diamonds, jewelry, and other valuables.

NEW TAX LAW IN MINNESOTA.

St. Louis County Auditor Says It Is a Loss of $280,000 to His Office.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 7.—At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed entitled "An act to enforce payment of taxes, delinquent prior to January, 1897." The law applies only to St. Louis County, and was passed through the efforts of certain people who live here.

According to the statement made public to-day by County Auditor Holden, the effect of the law will be that all taxes delinquent prior to 1897, if paid by June 1, 1898, will have penalties and interest rebated, causing a direct loss to the county of $280,000.

The worst feature of the law is found in the provision that in May, 1899, there is to be a forfeited tax sale, when property on which taxes are not paid, as provided by law, is to be sold. The minimum amount for which land is to be sold is the amount of the State tax.

There will not be any competition at the sales, and owners can bid it in for that sum. This will leave the county the taxes unpaid, which is nine-tenths of the whole amount. It also leaves out the tax for improvements, so that owners can escape this direct loss to the county. Owners of land are availing themselves of the opportunity presented by the law, and are now paying taxes with any degree of promptness. The Auditor says that the law was framed by interested parties to escape paying taxes.

GRASS TWINE.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 31.—Ex-Senator Warner Miller of Herkimer, N. Y., talked more freely to-day of the cause and purpose of his visit to Oshkosh. He talked fluently enough about grass twine, but was reticent as to the electric railroad. Regarding the latter, he stated that an effort had been made to interest him in the building of an electric railroad through Wisconsin, and that he had the matter under consideration. But he refused to divulge the names of the promoters, nor would he give any opinion as to the merits of the project.

On the subject of making binding twine from marsh grass, Mr. Miller is an enthusiast. For the past three years he has been interested in developing the process. It is his belief that there is a great future for the industry. The secret of its economy and worth is that it utilizes what formerly was a waste or unused product. He estimates that there were 100,000 tons of binding twine used in this country last year and that grass twine will cut the cost about in two.

The new process contemplates the making of bagging. Last year, he says, the cotton crop of the country required 75,000,000 yards of imported jute bagging to get it ready for transportation. Grass bagging, he says, will reduce the cost 3 cents a yard and save the cotton growers $2,250,000.

Grain Dust to Affect Insurance.

From The Chicago Record.

Recent disastrous dust explosions in several large grain elevators have led fire insurance companies to instruct their Chicago agents to discriminate between elevators that are for storage only and those where the cleaning and drying of grain are carried on. It is claimed by the insurance men that the cleaning of grain causes more dust, and that the drying apparatus adds to the fire hazard. Several agents have refused to write elevators of the latter description, but it is claimed that there is no concerted move to increase rates on any class of elevators.

No Corn to Burn.

From The Des Moines (Iowa) Leader.

Farmers will not burn their corn this year or next.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ALBEMARLE—C. J. Dietrich, Chemitz.

ASTOR—Nicholas Simier, Moscow, Russia; Samuel C. Platt, steamship Algonquin.

BARTHOLDI—Col. W. H. Fairbanks, Kansas City.

BREVOORT—William T. Stead, London.

BUCKINGHAM—Prof. B. Brauner, Prague, Bohemia.

EVERETT—G. Arthur Savage, Worcester.

FIFTH AVENUE—Edward Chiswell, Manchester, England.

GILSEY—J. H. Raymond, Honolulu.

GRAND—Frank H. Sprague, Albany.

GRAND UNION—Albert Well, Zurich, Switzerland.

HOFFMAN—Dr. Cropsley, Northampton, England; Dr. Cautts, Manchester, England.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Edward M. Carroll, Baltimore; Capt. Edward Wall, London.

IMPERIAL—Judge Thomas F. West, Fort Worth, Texas.

MANHATTAN—Senator Thomas H. Carter, Montana; Congressman J. J. Belden, Syracuse.

MURRAY HILL—Isaac Borden, Fall River; Gen. A. N. Keeber, Washington; President Morrill E. Gates, Amherst College.

NETHERLAND—E. H. Clark, San Francisco.

NEW AMSTERDAM—Judge M. S. Hunt, Supreme Court, Havana.

PARK AVENUE—J. A. Russell, Syracuse.

SAVOY—Baron Bischoffhausen, Vienna.

WALDORF—J. R. Drexel, Philadelphia.

WINDSOR—President D. T. Wells, First National Bank, Jamestown, N. D.; Allison V. Armour, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Almond, C. H., Dry Goods Company, Lynchburg, Va., dry goods; W. J. Almond; Imperial.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., silks; R. Barnes, 55 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass., ladies' and infants' wear, Mrs. A. E. Washburn; dry goods, Mrs. C. E. Farrington; notions, Miss M. E. Inners, 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Abraham, J. B., & Co., New Orleans, La., woolens; H. Abraham; Hotel Savoy.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. C. Black, linens and white goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; cloaks, W. Page; art goods, Miss Robertson; waists, Miss Richardson; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; carpets, M. Benson; laces and ribbons, W. T. Henderson; 2 Walker Street.

Bush & Dean, Ithaca, N. Y.; dry goods, F. M. Bush; Union Square Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y., collars, cuffs, and shirts; F. Biermeister, Jr.; St. Denis Hotel.

Baxter, C. O., & Co., St. Louis, Mo., coopers; E. P. Brunner.

Benson, Mrs. J., Omaha, Neb., fancy goods; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Baum, Charles, Washington, D. C.; millinery, cloaks, ladies', men's, and children's furnishing goods; ladies' and infants' wear, Miss E. Hammer; ladies' neckwear, Miss Crow; millinery and ribbons, Miss A. Kuntz; St. Denis Hotel.

Burnham, Hanna Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo., J. K. Burnham, domestics, 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn., hosiery, gloves, and jewelry; G. A. Gay; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bancroft, Sheldon & Co., Columbus, Ohio, millinery and ribbons; B. Sheldon; 51 Franklin Street; Holland House.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; J. H. Pangburn, house furnishing goods, 108 Worth Street; Morton House.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn., millinery; H. W. Sweeney, 108 Worth Street; Morton House.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. Johnston, carpets; W. Campbell, hosiery, 2 Walker Street.

Berwanger Brothers, Raleigh, N. C., clothing; S. Berwanger; Hotel Marlborough.

Bischoff, B. & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; cloaks and suits, A. W. Bischoff; Hoffman House.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; millinery, W. B. Clapp; Hoffman House.

Baer & Brothers, Vicksburg, Miss., dry goods; L. Baer; Marlborough Hotel.

Beatty, L. A., Rocky Ridge, Ohio, general store; L. A. Beatty; St. George House.

Baer Brothers, Vicksburg, Miss., millinery; L. Penanghey; 143 West Thirty-fourth Street.

A. Brody, Ralston, Penn., clothing.

Beeson, L. H., Niles, Mich., real estate loans; L. H. Beeson.

Brown & Hamilton, Newcastle, Penn.; Elizabeth Bliven, dry goods; St. Denis.

Brown & Hamilton, Newcastle, Penn.; O. H. P. Brown, dry goods; St. Denis.

Baere & Co., Cohoes, N. Y., dry goods; J. Baere; Continental Hotel.

Baruch, Joe, & Co., Charlotte, N. C., dry goods; Joe Baruch; 106 West Eighty-sixth Street.

Brownson, The, & Rankin Dry Goods Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.; E. E. Brownson, dry goods.

Buck, William, West Webers, Utah; wool grower.

Belling, B. M., Uniontown, Ala., jeweler; 606 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn.

Clark, S. Allen, & Co., Oneida, N. Y., dry goods; S. Allen Clark; Continental.

Cohen, E., Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. E. Cohen, millinery; Union Square.

Cohen, H., Salem, Ohio; clothing.

Cohen, H., Salem, Ohio; E. L. Cohen, clothing.

Cartier, Robert, Bridgeport, Conn.; dry goods.

Cline, P. J., Milledgeville, Ga., dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.

P. J. Cline, Milledgeville, Ga., dry goods and cloaks; Hugh T. Cline; Marlborough.

Cummings, George, Groton, N. Y., fruit dealer; Smith & McNeil's Hotel.

Cornstick, E. M., & Co., Ypsilanti, Mich., dry goods; B. H. Cornstick.

Clayton Dry Goods Company, Bedford City, Va.; John M. Clayton, dry goods.

Carrie M. Fay, Bath, N. Y., millinery.

Cecil & Hunt, Hansonville, Va.; general merchandise; Putnam House.

Clark, E. W., & Co., Batavia, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Cohn Brothers, Raton, New Mexico, dry goods and clothing; Simon Cohn.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass., dry goods; B. Cohen; Hotel Marlborough.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; ladies' and infants' wear, Miss Craig; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Caldwell, The, A. B., Co., Washington, Penn.; clothing and millinery, C. S. Caldwell; Hotel Albert.

Chamberlain & Patterson, Natchez, Miss., carpets; J. W. H. Patterson; Hotel Albert.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass., laces, gloves, and dress trimmings; G. Cohen; St. Denis Hotel.

Dey Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits; J. L. Adrian, boys' clothing, 60 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. A. Birkey, upholstery goods; C. Copp, cloths, cloaks, and suits, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Dreyfous & Co., New Orleans, La., domestics and dress goods; J. Dreyfous, 51 Lispenard Street; Hotel Savoy

The Wanamaker Store

SHOES FOR THE FAMILY

We don't make Shoes but, we *do* buy leathers when the right kinds at right prices come our way. We turn them over to shoemakers to be made up into Shoes for us.

A word concerning four lines that are remarkably cheap and worthy your confidence:

MEN'S COLORED SHOES AT $1.50

Well made of good quality Russian Calfskin, welted and stitched soles of oak tanned leather. Regular $3. Sizes 6 to 9 only.

MEN'S BLACK SHOES AT $1.90

Uppers of fine Calfskin, welted and stitched double soles of oak tanned leather. Bulldog and broad toes. Fall and Winter Shoes, with extension soles. Not matched under $3.

WOMEN'S OXFORD SHOES AT $1.25

Both tan and black, uppers of Kidskin, Willow and Russian Calfskin. Some have cloth tops. Narrow, medium and full round toes. Values in the lot up to $3.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, 75C AND 95C

Both buttoned and laced; uppers of fine Kidskin, patent leather and kidskin tips. Solid oak tanned leather soles. Newest shapes. Perfect shoemaking. Sizes 8 to 10½, 75c; 11 to 2, 95c. Should be double.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

YALE'S FOOTBALL PROSPECT

The Outlook for a Strong Eleven of Former Players Not Very Encouraging.

CAPT. JIM RODGERS'S ILLNESS

Not Likely that He Will Take an Active Part in the Game for Some Time—H. F. Benjamin to Act for Him.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 7.—The advance guard of the Yale University contingent has reached this city, although the college does not open its doors for the Fall and Winter term until the latter part of this month. The arrivals here represent largely the students who had conditions imposed upon them as the result of the examinations last June, and the young men so conditioned have returned to New Haven thus early to work off those conditions.

One hears considerable talk among these students about the football prospects of Yale for the coming year. The outlook is not very encouraging for a good team. But there have been prospects much more dismal, and Yale has managed to get together an eleven that distinguished itself on the gridiron. One fact appeals to every lover of Yale athletics, and that is that Capt. "Jim" Rodgers of the football eleven may not take that active and hearty interest in the game this season that it was expected he would. He has been seriously ill with typhoid fever at his home, in Toledo, Ohio, and is only recovering from the effects of his illness. If he gets all his strength back in time to go into the game, of course he will do so. News has already been received in this city that goes to confirm the impression that Capt. Rodgers will take only a passive interest in the game for the present.

Benjamin May Act as Captain.

It is announced that Hamilton Fish Benjamin will act as Captain of the eleven until Capt. Rodgers has fully recovered his health. As the members of the football squad are scattered all over this country and Europe, it is impossible to get them together to elect a Captain. Rodgers realized this, and recognizing that some one should be on hand to take charge of the men when the training season began, he promptly solved the problem by naming Benjamin as Acting Captain. If it is necessary to elect a permanent Captain, that action can be taken when all the men get back to college.

Benjamin is a senior in the academic department, and played half back last year. He belongs at Garrison's-on-the-Hudson, and has a record for being a very good player. Walter Camp, the football coach, has been notified of Benjamin's selection, and approves of the move. Mr. Camp expressed the opinion that Capt. Rodgers's illness was a pretty harsh blow to Yale's prospects this Fall.

Individual Practice.

But the Yale squad of kickers have not been neglectful of the main chance. Orders were received from Capt. Rodgers some time ago providing each man who expects to train for the university eleven with a football, the candidate to do all the individual practicing that he could possibly before he returned to New Haven. Individual training consists of punting and drop kicking. Only the men who are to try for positions back of the line have been asked to practice the punting and drop kicking. It is expected that all the candidates will report for regular practice in New Haven Sept. 19, ten days before the college year begins. The day after the college year begins, Yale starts the football season by a game with Trinity College in Hartford.

Yale will have among the new men on the team this year J. C. Cutten, who will enter the Yale Divinity School. Cutten was graduated from Acadia University in Nova Scotia, in 1896, and entered the Yale senior class last year. While in Acadia he played on the football team there for four years, and captained the team in his senior year, playing at centre. He weighs about 200 pounds when in training, and is considered a good man. He could not play on the Yale team last year under the undergraduate rules, but will be eligible this year. It is expected that he will greatly strengthen the team.

A Good Centre Badly Needed.

A good centre will be badly needed this season, as Chadwick, who played that position for Yale last year, was graduated in June. There is some talk of Chadwick entering the Yale School, and if so he can play another season on the football team, inasmuch as he has only been a member of the football eleven three years. Of the substitutes who played last year and from whom some good football material may be obtained, the following will return to college: Dustin, who was substitute guard; the younger Sutphin, also a sub guard; McFarland, centre; Conner and J. P. Camp, ends; Atkin and Hines, half backs, and Gerard, full back. Of last year's team Hamlin, Ely, Hines, and Benjamin are very sure to come back to college.

Extensive improvements are being made in the Yale Field, especially on the football section, and by the time the college resumes Yale will probably have the best football grounds in this country, costing from $10,000 to $12,000.

Improvement of Grounds.

These improvements, which are being made by the Yale Athletic Association, are absolutely essential by the recent changes in Yale's athletic policy, whereby her big games of baseball and football with Harvard and Princeton will be played on college grounds and not at Springfield and New York, as in former years. Yale will meet Harvard at Cambridge, and Princeton will play Yale on the Yale Field.

As at present arranged, the Yale Field is utterly inadequate to accommodate the tremendous crowd sure to be here to see the Yale-Princeton contest. The improvements, therefore, include changes in the layout of the old gridiron, and in the erection of new bleachers all around it, with a seating capacity for 15,000. The gridiron will be moved further west from the grand stand to furnish room for the new bleachers, and will be made perfectly level and smooth.

In order to carry out these improvements the Yale Athletic Association purchased a strip of land on the western side of the old Yale Field, 110 feet wide and 500 feet long. The new land will have to be raised from one to three feet to bring it up to the level of the remainder of the Yale Field, and will require about 10,000 cubic yards of earth. This work is specified to be done Sept. 15.

A space 330 by 160 feet is set apart for the gridiron and the bleachers. The bleachers will completely inclose the gridiron, and will be separated from it by a close board fence three feet in height to keep back the crowd from the field. The new land cost about $2,000, and the improvements to give Yale a magnificent football field will necessitate an expenditure of between $8,000 and $10,000.

THE PRESIDENT AT SOMERSET.

Guest at His Brother's Country Residence—Mrs. McKinley with Him.

SOMERSET, Penn., Sept. 7.—President and Mrs. McKinley and party arrived here from Canton in a special car at 8 o'clock this morning. They are guests at the Summer residence of the President's brother, Abner McKinley. A Reception Committee of twenty prominent citizens in carriages met the distinguished visitors at the station and escorted them over the principal streets of the town to the McKinley home.

Mr. Abner McKinley thinks he can prevail upon the President and Mrs. McKinley to remain over Sunday.

It is probable a public demonstration will be arranged by the citizens of the town, but nothing in this direction will be done until the President has been consulted.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

Parliamentary Agitation for an Eight-Hour Day.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Sept. 7.—The Trades Union Congress resumed its sessions to-day, with President Stevens in the chair. The latter, in his annual address, said the engineers' strike was an instance of one of the best organized and most powerful combinations in the world being in the throes of a great struggle with a powerful combination of capital. It was certain, he added, that the struggle would be prolonged, and that the engineers would have to appeal for help to the trades unionists throughout the country. That help, the President, continued, must be given, for under no circumstances could they allow the engineers to be defeated.

The delegates then unanimously and enthusiastically adopted a special resolution pledging moral and financial aid to the striking engineers. Benjamin Pickard, M. P., President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, in supporting the motion, said that all trades unionists should tender eight-hour notices and "sink or swim" with the engineers.

The Congress passed a resolution in favor of the hours of labor being limited to eight per day in all trades and occupations in the United Kingdom, and instructing the Parliamentary Committee to draft a bill on the lines of the resolution, with the view of getting it passed by Parliament and made the law of the country.

An Active Nonogenarian.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 7.—Stephen J. Wilson, ex-Sheriff of Suffolk County, and one of the oldest residents of Long Island, celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday in this village yesterday. He was born on Long Island, at Glen Cove, and has lived here for over half a century. He is known to many of the old politicians throughout the county. Mr. Wilson is in good health, and is very active, and moves about as though a man of middle age. He is the Tax Collector of the Union Free School District, and also the village Tax Collector.

Mrs. Seebeck's Will Filed.

The will of Mrs. Anna Seebeck, an old resident of Brooklyn, was filed for probate yesterday morning. The estate is valued at $58,000, and is to be divided between the decedent's next of kin, Annie Ross, Henrietta Lamason, John Tienken, Henry Tienken, William Tienken, and Michael Tienken. A clause in the will provides that $500 shall be deposited with some trust company or bank, and the interest of it used for twenty-five years to pay for the caring for the graves of Mrs. Seebeck and her husband, in Greenwood Cemetery. After that time the fund will be divided among the persons who shall qualify as executors or administrators.

Mrs. Mary M. Gager's Will Filed.

The will of Mrs. Mary Maria Gager, who died on Aug. 18, was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Kings County Surrogate. It disposes of $242,000 in personal property and $8,000 in real estate. Mrs. Gager was a widow, and her niece and next of kin, Mrs. Annie Russell Hart, is practically disinherited in favor of friends and connections by marriage. Frank P. Abbott of Brooklyn, a friend, is left $15,000, in addition to the mining shares of the testatrix. She bequeaths $13,500 to various charities. Mrs. Hart is left the income of a trust fund of $8,000 on condition that she does not contest the will.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD

Second Day of the Grand Circuit Meeting—Some Unsatisfactory Work Done.

A FAVORITE'S NARROW ESCAPE

Georgena Captured Two Heats in the 2:24 Class and Gave Emily a Lively Brush—Judges' Decision Caused an Uproar.

On paper the card for the second day of the Grand Circuit meeting at Fleetwood looked promising. There were sixty-one names on the card for the three purses, which amounted to $7,000, but the fields narrowed down to about a third of the total number eligible.

The attendance was not up to the mark reached on Labor Day, but the regular crowd of local horsemen was out in force, and reinforced by the camp followers of the circuit the auction pools did a lively trade. This was especially true in the 2:24 trot for the Speedway Purse, in which the favorite, Emily, had a narrow escape from defeat. So close was the finish of the fourth heat that Georgena, who had already scored twice, looked to be clearly in front from the clubhouse side of the track. The judges were not in a good position to pass on this fine point, as Georgena finished close to the official stand, while Emily was out in the middle of the course. The difference in the angle gave the spectators the impression that the inside horse was a neck in front, and the announcement that Emily had the heat caused a great uproar.

Before this unsatisfactory contest began betting was even on Emily against the field. She was unsteady in the early part of the race, so that Georgena had only to dispose of Quarterstaff and Red Aaron to secure the first heat and a new record of 2:15¾. Then the mare from Parkville surrendered to the faster one in the Hamlin stable when Emily came home with rush. The clip was several seconds slower, and did not increase much, but Emily gripped up in the third mile and Georgena scored the second time. Then came the decision already mentioned, which gave the favorite an opportunity to redeem herself, and she won the fifth heat without a mistake.

Forrest Herr started as the selection for the 3:00 pace, but he disappeared mysteriously in the first heat, not from his usual unsteadiness, but apparently from sheer lack of speed. When he went to the stable the speedy young Southerner, Quadriga, made quick work of it, the only heat that kept him busy being the second one, when the California filly, Miss Margaret, forced him out in 2:09¾.

For the Progressive Purse, open to trotters foaled in 1894, the Ohio wonder Cresceus was the favorite at any price. He has been playing with the older campaigners in 2:11¾, so that even such likely juveniles as Thorn and American Belle were not rated in his class. After the first heat in 2:14, neither of the fillies was driven out against the invincible colt from Toledo, so that he had merely to jog home in 2:18¾ to carry off his half of the $2,000.

The first two classes dragged along, so that the young trotters had to end their uninteresting dispute in the twilight.

The Summaries.

2:24 Class.—Trotting. Speedway Purse, $3,000.

Emily, ch. m., by Prince Regent-Barbara, by Kentucky Prince, (Geers)	5	1	5	1	1
Georgena, ch. m., by Spanker, (Devy)	2	2	2	3	3
Quarterstaff, b. s., (Yercance)	2	2	2	3	3
Royal, br. m., (Titchurst)	4	3	4	6	5
Octavia, b. m., (Ruggles)	7	6	3	4	4
Red Aaron, ch. g., (Martin)	3	8	6	5	6
Hastings, b. c., (Macey)	8	7	dr		
Jib Albert, b. g., (Walker)	6	7	7	dr	
Charlotte W., ch. m., (Hard)	dis.				

Time—2:15¾, 2:18¾, 2:18½, 2:17¼, 2:19¼.

3:00 Class.—Pacing. Consolation Purse, $1,000.

Quadriga, ch. g., by Parkville-dam by Tennessee Wilkes, (Miller)	1	1	1		
Miss Margaret, bl. f., (Walker)	6	2	2		
Elf, b. m., (Daly)	2	4	5		
Indin Silk, b. f., (Tyson)	3	5	4		
Lady Alice, b. m., (Farr)	4	6	3		
Evadue, b. f., (Redmond)	5	3	6		
Forrest Herr, br. g., (Spear)	dis.				

Time—2:11¾, 2:09¾, 2:11½.

2:40 Class.—Trotting. Progressive Purse, $2,000.

Cresceus, ch. c., by Robert McGregor-Mabel, by Howard's Mambrino, (Ketchum)	1	1	1		
American Belle, b. f., (Geers)	2	2	2		
Thorn, b. f., (Hickok)	3	3	3		
Farby Foley, b. f., (Macey)	4	4	4		
Timbrel, bl. c., (Payne)	5	dis.			
Honor Bright, br. f., (Titchurst)	dis.				

Time—2:14, 2:15¾, 2:18¾.

To-day's card is made up of the 2:17 class, trotting, Visitors' Purse of $3,000, in which Palm Leaf, Sable, Great, Wanda, General, Stanton W. Eager, Hazel, Thelma, Bellton, Ella Calhoun, Lucy Carr, Miss Gatewood, Jube, Myrtle Boy, Miss Dainty, Jefferson Wilkes, King Chimes, Winnie Baron, Valence, and the Monk are entered; and the 2:30 class, trotting, for the East View Purse of $3,000, in which the following are entered: Pilaster, Oakley, Honey, Monty, Pastoral, Patronian, Mamie G., Mike, Paddy D., Selma, Rene, Kilda, Oratoria, Ed. Lock, Spotswood, Prince, Grant, The Monk, and Nancy Times. Marion Mills will also atempt to beat the 2:04¾ she scored at Detroit in her "guideless" wonder exhibition.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Ruby Lips	105	Ella Daly	105
Isen	105	Ramoncita	105
Dilly Donovan	105	Zella	105
Ionia	105	Naviculine	105
Rose in Hand	105	Varionet	105
May Roselle	105	Domestic	105
Pink Chambray	105	Elan	105
Inspector	105	Cruiskeen Lawn	105
Homelike	105	High Hoe	105

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Rubicon	143	Hamilton II	113
Cleophus	123	Gold Crest	113
Hanlon	123	Old Saugus	110
Kinnikinic	116	Pan	110
Orimar	116	Cassette	110
Hanwell	113	Lambent	110
Hafling	113		

THIRD RACE.—The Golden Rod Stakes, of $1,500, for two-year-olds. Six and one-half furlongs on turf.

Central Trust	115	Swango	110
Mont d'Or	115	Easter Gift	110
Laverock	112	Gala Day	110
Momentum	112		

FOURTH RACE.—The September Stakes, of $2,500, for three-year-olds. One mile and three furlongs.

Buddha	129	Partridge	109
Sunny Slope	123	Challenger	106
Dr. Catlett	112	Lincoln II	106

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong.

Flying Dutchman	126	Dondo	98
Howard Mann	121	Yankee Doodle	98
Paul Kauvar	108	Miss Prim	85
Howard S	105		

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters over hurdles.

Kilkenny	162	Manchester	137
Forget	155	Hermand	135
Counsellor Howe	147	Brown Red	134
Baby Bill	145	Alakuma	130

The Russet Handicap.

The following weights have been assigned by Handicapper Vosburgh to the horses eligible for the Russet Handicap, to be run to-morrow at a mile and a half over the turf course at Sheepshead Bay: Howard Mann, 132 pounds; Ornament, 129; Margrave, 125; Rensselaer, 120; Don de Oro and Deerslayer, 118 each; Octagon, 115; Sunny Slope, 114; Premier 112; Damien, 108; Connoisseur, 106; Partridge, 105; Bernadillo, Estaca, Nanki Pooh, and Howard S., 104 each; Scarborough, 103; Song and Dance, 102; Lincoln II., 100; Lobengula, 98; Carnero, and Banquo, 97 each; Mazarine, Divide, Joe Miller, and St. Lee, 106 each; Haphazard and Orion, 95 each; Flying Dutchman, 94; Kingstone and Volley, 92 each; Little Buck, 90; Ormont and Jefferson, 85 each.

Autumn Cup Weights.

Handicapper Vosburgh has assigned the following weights for the Autumn Cup, at two miles, to be run at Sheepshead Bay on Saturday:

Ben Brush, 129 pounds; Requital, 127; Ornament, 123; Howard Mann, 122; The Friar, 118; First Mate, 117; Havoc, 115; Ben Holladay, 114; On Deck, 113; Sir Walter and Rensselaer, 112 each; Ben Eder, Sunny Slope, and Buddha, 109 each; Scottish Chieftain, 106; Dutch Skater, 105; Maurice, Free Advice, and Damien, 104 each; Nanki Pooh and Connoisseur, 103 each; Howard S. and Bernadillo, 102 each; Semper Ego, Estaca, Song and Dance, King Arthur, and Scarborough, 100 each; Partridge, 98; St. Lee, 97; Lincoln II., 96; Lobengula and Carnero, 95 each; Divide, 93; Banquo II., 93; Little Buck, 86; Jefferson, 85.

THE DIVING RECORD BROKEN.

G. W. Clarke Jumps from the Halstead Street Lift Bridge in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—George W. Clarke is said to have broken the world's high-dive record this afternoon by jumping head first off the railing of the Halstead Street lift bridge, when the structure was raised to an elevation of 165 feet above the river. The diver was taken out of the river without injury and placed under arrest by the police.

Every day, out of Somebody's Kitchen, the economical Gas stove is elbowing the extravagant coal range. WHY NOT OUT OF YOURS? AND WHY NOT TO-DAY?

RACING IN HARNESS.

Results of Trotting and Pacing Contests on Various Tracks Yesterday.

At Saugus, Mass.

2:28 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Nick, ch. g., by West Wilkes, dam Yazoo, (Bulman)	1	1	1
Captain F., b. g., (Woodrow)	2	4	2
Alice Patch, ch. m., (Walker)	3	2	5
Goldbug, ch. g., (Chickering)	4	6	3
Doctor, br. g., (Shannon)	5	3	6
Roy K., b. g., (Drinkwater)	6	5	7
Ronald, b. g., (Donelan)	7	7	4

Time—2:22; 2:23¼; 2:20.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $600.

X. L., br. g., by Emperor Wilkes, dam Molly Sprague, (Kervick)	1	1	0	4	2 1
Medium Wood, b. g., (Hudson)	2	2	0	1	1 2
Waubun, br. g., (Young)	4	4	3	2	4 ro.
Muchado, b. g., (Kennedy)	3	3	4	3	3 ro.

Time—2:17; 2:13¾; 2:14; 2:20; 2:16¼; 2:18¼.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Peter Turney, gr. g., by Dick Hunter, dam Sally Dodd, (Muller)	1	1	1
Clifford, b. g., (Carmichael)	2	2	5
Norvine G., b. g., (Bowen)	5	3	2
Ella C., gr. m., (Chickering)	4	4	3
Fieldmont, br. g., (Galvin)	3	5	4

Time—2:15½; 2:13¾; 2:14¾.

2:35 Class.—Pacing (unfinished); purse, $400.

George W. Lederer's b. c., by Artemus, (Birney)	1	1	6
T. D., b. g., (Cahill and Foote)	6	4	1
Ornament, ch. g., (Skinner)	8	2	2
General Mercer, b. g., (Elder)	2	3	3
Welto, g. g., (Hanson)	3	5	3
Baron Wood, b. g., (Gillies)	4	8	7
Pure Red, b. s., (Durland)	5	6	5
Lizzie Myers, ch. m., (Merkle)	7	7	8

Time—2:18½; 2:20; 2:22.

At Waverly, N. J.

2:50 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

Joanne, b. m.	1	1	1
Guy Briggs, b. g.	2	2	2
Arbitrator, br. g.	4	3	2
Stambold, b. s.	3	8	9
Eli, br. g.	5	5	4
Shadeland Tiptoe, b. m.	6	4	5
Master Chimes	7	6	7
Red Mantle, b. g.	8	7	6
Jessie, b. g.	10	8	8
Olma Wilkes, b. m.	9	12	11
Searchlight, br. m.	12	10	10
Abbey, blk. m.	11	11	..
Kitty Martin, br. m.	13	dis.	

Time—2:22½; 2:22½; 2:22½.

2:21 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Grace C., br. m.	1	1	1
E. H. G., br. g.	2	2	2
Kodak, blk. s.	3	3	5
Quarter Stake, br. g.	4	8	3
Haven, blk. g.	6	4	4
Albertina, b. m.	5	6	6
Wilsnach, m. m.	9	5	10
Eric, b. g.	7	7	7
Victor, g. g.	8	9	8
Windsor H.	10	10	9

Time—2:19½; 2:19½; 2:15½.

2:29 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Attio Mack, br. m.	1	1	1
Red Tiger, b. g.	2	2	8
Zella, blk. m.	3	9	3
Nellie M., m. m.	4	3	4
Guydonia, g. m.	5	3	4
Servia, b. m.	6	4	7
St. Joe, ch. g.	7	8	5
Annie D., blk. m.	9	5	6
Lady Harrison, blk. m.	8	7	9
Jonny Willis, b. g.	10	dis.	

Time—2:25, 2:21½, 2:24½.

At Providence, R. I.

2:50 Class, two years old.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Mazetto, b. m., (Bailey)	1	1	
Dick Wilton, b. c., (Keiley)	3	2	
Brown Heels, b. s., (Paddock)	2	4	
Little Dick, b. g., (Labounty)	4	3	

Time—2:33¼, 2:31¼.

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Diversion, b. m., (J. Trout)	1	2	4	1	1
Zanita, blk. m., (Mosher)	2	4	2	2	2
Mose, g. g., (Clark)	4	3	3	4	4
Belle Colley, b. m., (Wickwise)	3	5	6	3	3
Dan Robinson, ch. g., (Carpenter)	6	6	5	5	5
Cadet, ch. g., (McCarthy)	5	1	1	dis.	

Time—2:13¾, 2:12¼, 2:13¼, 2:15¼, 2:18¼.

HORSEMEN WANT PROTECTION.

Meeting Held at Sheepshead Bay to Perfect Their Organization—New Plans Made.

Many of the well-known owners, trainers, and jockeys of the Eastern turf world met at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday afternoon to perfect the organization of the Horsemen's Protective Association. The turfmen complain bitterly that their views and grievances are not given proper consideration by the racing associations, and the meeting yesterday was the entering wedge for a new plan of campaign by owners, trainers, and jockeys.

The association is incorporated, with the following officers: President—R. M. Walden; Vice President—Walter C. Rollins; Treasurer—John J. Hyland; Secretary—Ira B. Garside

The objects of the association are the "fostering and protection of the interests of horse owners and of duly licensed trainers and jockeys; the improvement of the breed of thoroughbred horses through the medium of trials of speed and otherwise; the settling of differences between members, and the promoting of more enlarged and friendly intercourse among all engaged in the business of owning, training, racing, or selling thoroughbred horses."

The Directors are: William Lakeland, James H. McCormick, Frederick Taral, Samuel Doggett, David Gideon, J. J. Hyland, R. M. Walden, Walter C. Rollins, and M. M. Allen.

Great Yorkshire Handicap Plate.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—At the first day's racing of the Doncaster September meeting to-day Hamar Bass's five-year-old chestnut horse Carleton Grange won the Great Yorkshire Handicap Plate. This race is of 1,300 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward. The race was run over the old St. Leger course, (1 mile 6 furlongs and 132 yards.)

Thirty-Footers Race at Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 7.—The thirty-footers sailed to-day for a cup offered by E. D. Morgan. The cup was won by the Carolina by 48 seconds. There were six starters at 3:00 o'clock in an easterly wind, the course being a triangular one of twenty-five miles. The official time was as follows:

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Boat and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Carolina, P. Jones	6 23 50	3 14 50
Wawa, J. A. Stillman	6 24 38	3 15 38
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	6 25 32	3 16 32
Esperanza, A.S. Van Winkle	6 26 12	3 17 12
Vela, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	6 27 10	3 18 10
Dorothy II., H. P. Whitney	Did not finish.	

FOR THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

Candidates for the Knickerbocker Athletic Club football team met last night at the clubhouse, Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, and organized with the following members: H. H. Wotherspoon, Jr., W. G. Wood, J. F. Padelford, M. S. Benford, J. J. Storm, Jr., R. E. Larendon, R. G. Cornell, T. Brittan, M. J. Waters, Jr., G. H. Miller, W. J. Kindgen, J. F. Curley, F. C. Martin, P. G. B. Keown, E. F. Welch, T. L. Lynch, W. Kinscherf, G. W. Van Cleaf, and W. M. MacBride. The team will practice Tuesdays and Thursdays for the present on Columbia Oval.

Following is the schedule as far as arranged:

Sept. 25, Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A.; Oct. 2, New York Deaf and Dumb Asylum; Oct. 9, Orange A. C.; Oct. 16, open; Oct. 23, Boston A. A., at Boston; Oct. 30, Stevens Institute; Nov. 6, Montclair A. C.; Nov. 13, Columbia A. A., at Washington; Nov. 20 and 25, open.

BICYCLES.

DO YOU WANT A '97 RAMBLER? Bring in your old wheel and we will make you a liberal allowance in trade.

1897 Ramblers . . $65

1897 Ideals . $30 to $50

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Lexington Cycle Co., down-town agents, 36 Vesey St., New York.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York Easily Wins the Two Postponed Games from the Clevelands.

SEYMOUR AND RUSIE IN FORM

Giants' Timely Batting Helped to Win Both Games—Brooklyn Lost to Pittsburg Through Errors—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	77	33	.700
Boston	79	35	.693
New York	73	39	.652
Cincinnati	64	46	.582
Cleveland	57	55	.509
Chicago	51	63	.447
Washington	49	61	.443
Brooklyn	50	64	.439
Philadelphia	50	64	.439
Pittsburg	48	63	.432
Louisville	49	65	.430
St. Louis	27	86	.239

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Cleveland, 1, (first game.)
New York, 4; Cleveland, 1, (second game.)
Pittsburg, 7; Brooklyn, 4.
Washington, 7; Louisville, 1.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Washington.

The New Yorks played off two postponed games with the Clevelands at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon in the presence of 7,000 persons, and were victorious in both contests.

The first game resulted in an easy victory for the Giants, who won through bunching their hits in the first three innings. It was "Cy" Seymour against Cuppy when the game began, but after the third inning Cuppy was retired, having proved a rank failure, and McAllister took his place. This ended the Giants' picnic, as McAllister allowed them only one base hit. The Indians made more hits than the Giants, but Seymour kept them well scattered.

Davis and Joyce hit the right field fence for home runs. The Giants played a clever fielding game, as did the visitors. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
McC'ry, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	7	4	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0
Clark, 1b.	0	0	9	1	1
Warner, c.	0	0	8	2	0
Joyce, 3b.	1	0	1	4	0
Rusie, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	4	7	21	10	2

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	3	3	4	0
Wallace, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
O'Connor, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
McKean, ss.	0	1	1	0	0
Plekerg, cf.	0	2	0	0	0
O'Tebeau, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	1	1	0
McAllister, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total.	1	9	18	8	0

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cleveland, 7. Bases on balls—Off Rusie, 2; off McAllister, 2. Struck out—By Rusie, 7. Home run—Davis. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Two-base hit—Van Haltren. Stolen bases—Pickering, McAllister. Double plays—Clark, Joyce, and Davis; Childs, McKean, and Tebeau. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Carpenter.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

BROOKLYNS DEFEATED.

Errors Enabled the Pittsburgs to Win at Eastern Park.

The Brooklyns and Pittsburgs played off a postponed game at Eastern Park yesterday afternoon. The home team lost through errors. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, rf.	1	1	5	0	0
A. Smith, cf.	2	2	2	0	0
Dominie, 3b.	0	1	2	0	2
Dunn, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
La Ch'ce, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0
Shoch, 2b.	0	1	3	0	0
Grim, c.	0	0	3	2	1
Payne, p.	0	0	2	7	1
G.Smith, ss.	1	0	4	2	2
Total.	4	6	27	18	6

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	1	2	3	0	0
Beaden, 2b.	2	0	3	4	0
E. Smith, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Davis, 3b.	3	2	1	2	1
Rothfuss, 1b.	1	2	8	2	0
Ely, ss.	0	1	3	2	0
Brodie, c.	0	2	2	0	0
Merritt, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Hastings, p.	0	1	1	0	0
Total.	7	10	27	12	3

Brooklyn	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0—4
Pittsburg	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0—7

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburg, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburg, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburg, 5. Bases on balls—Off Payne, 2; off Hastings, 1. Struck out—By Payne, 2; by Hastings, 4. Two-base hit—Brodie. Stolen bases—La Chance, Davis, (2,) Rothfuss. Hit by pitched ball—Padden. Wild pitch—Hastings. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Washington, 7; Louisville, 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—By winning to-day's game the Washingtons moved to the top of the second division. Three of the Senators' runs were due to Dolan's

PERILS OF THE KLONDIKE

Letter of Warning Made Public by the Treasury Department.

FROM A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL

Writing at Dyea, He Expresses Alarm at the Prospect of Great Suffering and Many Deaths Among the Gold Seekers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Treasury Department to-day made public the following letter, dated at Dyea, Aug. 22, received from a Government official now in Alaska, on the way to the gold fields. The department states that the writer of the letter, whose name is withheld, has been twelve years in the Government's service, and is thoroughly reliable.

"I deem it my duty," says the Government official, "to write you on a subject that does not come strictly within my line of duty, as it trenches somewhat upon the functions of the Treasury Department. I have had a long talk with Mr. Ivey, Collector of Customs for Alaska, who is at present at Skaguay, three miles below here. The Skaguay trail is the most largely used overland route, though by no means the best, to the Klondike.

"Mr. Ivey informs me that there are now between tidewater and the lake something like 4,000 people and about 2,000 horses. The commander of one of the vessels now at Skaguay states that sixteen vessels are chartered to land cargoes at that place between now and the 15th of September, and that the number of passengers will average 200 to each vessel, making 3,200 more people who will attempt to go in this Fall.

"I have talked with some of the most experienced traders and miners in this vicinity, and they are unanimous in the prediction that not over 20 per cent. of this vast number will get through to Dawson before Winter sets in. The other 80 per cent. will be caught on the trail, and those who survive and get back to tidewater will have to winter at Skaguay or return south.

"If the rush continues two weeks longer hundreds will inevitably perish on the trail, which is extremely dangerous after the 1st of October.

"The Postmaster and Indian Trader at this place, Mr. Heron, states that more than one thousand men have gone up the Chilkoot Pass during the past thirty days, and that seven hundred of them are still this side of the lake, twenty-four miles from here. Vessels are arriving every day or two, and at the present rate of influx another thousand will enter the trail by Sept. 10.

"Mr. Heron is of the opinion that not more than twenty out of one hundred will get through, and he says this trail is far more dangerous than the Skaguay after the snows set in.

"He says, if the rush continues another week, the resultant loss of life will be appalling. I attach the greatest weight to what he says, for the reason that it is to his pecuniary interest to have as many as possible come this way; yet he advises an immediate stoppage of the stampede.

"It is difficult to suggest a way to stop this inrush of people, but Mr. Ivey intimates that if the inspection rules of the Treasury Department were properly enforced it would materially decrease the number of passengers on the incoming vessels.

"Nearly every vessel that arrives here brings twice as many passengers as the law allows it to carry, and many of them are condemned craft which have been fitted up for this trade. Mr. Ivey will no doubt at once present the facts outlined above to the proper authorities, and I merely give them to you for your information.

"The situation is appalling, and it is impossible for me adequately to describe the mad rush for the gold fields. I had no conception of its immensity until I saw it.

"I have talked with several men who have recently arrived here from the Klondike, two of whom left there less than thirty days ago. They unanimously agree that while there is a rich gold field there, the facts do not justify the present stampede, and they say there is bound to be much suffering and actual starvation. Provisions are already scarce, and the prices of many articles absolutely prohibitory in the case of a man of ordinary means.

"My usual good luck has attended me here. Mr. Heron, the Postmaster, is an old Montana friend, and he has made it possible for me to go forward by Indian carriers at the prevailing rate, 67 cents per pound, it taking precedence over hundreds, many of whom have been here two or three weeks, awaiting their turn. He assures me he can make the way easy for me at the lake in securing a boat, &c. So I feel comfortably sure of going right through.

"The mail facilities are very bad here, as the Post Office Department has not made any allowance for the rapid growth of postal business. The postal authorities here are powerless to cope with the mass of mail matter, and I have doubts as to whether this letter will reach its destination. I am forced to close this letter to catch a boat which is about to leave, and I am leaving unsaid some things which I shall have to include in my next letter."

THE SKAGUAY TRAIL.

Description of One of the Roads to the Klondike Gold Fields.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 7.—After an examination of thirty days of the Skaguay trail, R. H. Stretch, mining engineer, of this city says:

"Skaguay Valley once was occupied by a huge glacier. Near the lower end the rocks are ancient sedimentary or stratified deposits, with innumerable dikes and stringers of granite aspect, but all the upper portions of the valley and the summit of the range are nothing but a very coarse granite without any trace of any structure, but with very strongly marked, nearly horizontal, bedding planes cut by nearly vertical cleavage joints.

"The action of the ice which formerly plowed its way down the valley has ground these rocks to polished surfaces, the vertical faces supporting only a few lichens, while the horizontal benches before the advent of the gold seekers were covered with a thick carpet of moss. Only in a few places are there pebbles or boulders, and but few rock slides; but where these do exist the individual boulders are so large that travel over them is more difficult than over the solid, unbroken benches.

"Of earth there is practically none, but in the course of ages a black vegetable muck has accumulated in some of the crevices and in pot holes along the river bottoms scrubby timber, spruce, birch, and alder find a foothold in the crevices, the latter mainly in the wetter bottoms, and over such material the trail finds its way.

"Five miles out at the lake the elevation is 450 feet. The trail quickly ascends to 810 feet, then sinks to 470 feet at Porcupine Creek. In a short distance the elevation is 1,400 feet, and the path zigzags down to the second crossing, 1,000 feet, and the trail almost at once goes upward to 2,100 feet. A descent is then made to the ford, 1,800 feet, and then comes the climb to the summit, an elevation of 2,600 feet. From this point to the lakes the trail is not extremely difficult."

Mr. Stretch says there is no great danger in making the trip.

Skaguay Must Be Orderly.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Sept. 7.—From officers of the tug Pioneer, which has arrived here direct from Skaguay, it is learned that previous reports relative to legal action to be taken in suppressing gambling and sale of liquors at that place were correct.

Gov. Brady has sent word that order must be preserved at Skaguay, and old Alaskans here, who are acquainted with Gov. Brady, say he is not a man to be trifled with.

Wealth for a Long Island Captain.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Sept. 7.—It is reported here that Capt. Jason Randell, a former resident of this village, has made $25,000 as the result of a few weeks' work in the Klondike. He went to San Francisco, it is said, to attend the Christian Endeavor Conference, and while there made the acquaintance of a wealthy man, who, learning that Capt. Randell could steer a vessel, agreed to charter a steamship with him to carry freight and passengers to the Klondike. In a few weeks the vessel cleared $72,000, and Capt. Randall's share was $25,000.

Assay of Wawa Gold.

MONTREAL, Sept. 7.—Professors of McGill University have examined specimens of gold brought from the Wawa district, on the northern shores of Lake Superior, and have found as much as $241.60 per ton in some of the specimens.

May Be Gold in Newark Sand.

NEWARK, Sept. 7.—Charles H. Rosseter of 935 Bergen Street is awaiting the result of an assayer's examination to find out if he has found a gold mine in this city. He owns property on Murray Street, and some time ago began to excavate. The contractor went down through nine feet of ordinary sand, which was sold for building purposes. Then sand that appeared to be gold-bearing was struck, and Mr. Rosseter caused work to be stopped until he should find out if there really was gold in the sand.

VALUE OF STERILIZED MILK.

Nathan Straus Writes to Mayor Strong Complaining of Interference with a Public Charity.

The following letter on the sterilized milk question was sent yesterday by Nathan Straus to Mayor Strong:

The Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor of the City of New York:

Dear Sir: I have had on more than one occasion evidences of your appreciation of the efforts which I have been making during the last five years to reduce the needless sacrifice of children's lives in this city. I am encouraged, therefore, to believe that it will not be regarded as an intrusion upon your time to ask your attention to some considerations bearing on the conduct of that work, which certain public officers in the Departments of Health and of Docks have recently forced, with disagreeable emphasis, on my attention.

I think the claim will be generally admitted that my work belongs to that class of benevolent agencies to which, among all civilized peoples, the aid and encouragement of the Government are freely extended. It is my own conviction that it is a work which in every great city of this country should be done by public authority at the public expense.

I merely express the judgment of every physician who has given the subject any attention when I say that there is no system of milk tests, either now in operation or capable of being generally applied, which is sufficient to protect the lives of young children against the noxious germs present in a large proportion of the milk delivered in its natural state in this city. I regard it as simply criminal; and in this, too, I have competent medical authority to back me, to feed children of tender age with milk which has not been Pasteurized.

My work in placing prepared milk food for infants within the reach of the poorest, and in giving it away to those who have not the required penny to spend, may thus be reckoned as a valuable aid to the efforts of the Board of Health to guarantee to the public a pure milk supply. It has been so regarded by the board in the past, and the visiting physicians of the board in the tenement districts have freely availed themselves of the milk tickets, of which I have annually placed an unlimited quantity at their disposal.

My work is, therefore, in no sense different from that which the Board of Health exists to perform, and I can confidently claim for it the utmost efficiency attainable by the employment of the most approved scientific methods.

As to results, a remarkable decrease in the infant mortality of this city for the last five Summers, and of Brooklyn, where it was partially applied last Summer, bear convincing evidence. The health authorities of New York have borne emphatic testimony to the good results of my system of Pasteurized milk distribution among the poor, and the health authorities of Brooklyn have attributed to it the lower rate of infant mortality which, for the first time in the history of the two cities, New York has recently shown as compared with Brooklyn.

It has been only during the last two years that I have encountered in the prosecution of my work any opposition from public officers of this city, to whom I thought I had every reason to look for active aid and encouragement. That opposition has recently culminated in a policy of deliberate annoyance, misrepresentation, and persecution which compels me to consider whether the demands even of a duty so imperative as I regard this one to be can be satisfactorily met in the face of the apparent determination of men holding places of public responsibility to discredit my work and fatally impair its usefulness.

It should hardly be necessary for me to disclaim all desire for public notoriety or business profit, direct or indirect, in the performance of the work which has been a very considerable drain both on my time and my purse. Those who know me are well aware how utterly repugnant to me would be its association with any sordid or interested motives. To the multitude whose sick babies have had the benefit of my Pasteurized milk foods I am but a name, and the vast majority of them know nothing of either my commercial or personal relations.

Certainly neither have been obtruded on their notice, and in all the necessary publicity given to my work there has never been a syllable uttered with my knowledge, consent, or approval, relating to the business houses with which I am connected. Until the suggestion came from one of the public boards of this city, I had not dreamed that the most perverted ingenuity of defamation could originate the idea that my devotion to the saving of infants' lives could be prompted by a desire to advertise myself or the firms to which I belong.

I believe you will sympathize with me in very keenly resenting such an imputation, which concerns the public aspect of my work in so far as it affords evidence of a fixed design on the part of some of your subordinate officers to do all in their power to misrepresent the character of that work and defeat its purpose. I cannot help regarding an attitude like this as a willful tampering with human life, as proof of a callous disregard of the sorrow and anguish which come to the poor no less than to the rich with the death of a child.

I can imagine no more awful responsibility than that of men who allow personal or political animosity to assume such a form as to make them regardless of the preventable sacrifice of the lives of thousands of these little ones. Permit me to add that I know of no way in which the work of the Board of Health can be so effectively supplemented and carried to its logical conclusion as by undertaking under its own supervision the preparation and distribution of Pasteurized milk food for the use of the children of the poor.

As I have already publicly stated, I am willing to equip at my own expense and convey to the city without charge a laboratory with all its appliances and adjuncts sufficient for such an expansion of my work as the needs of the population of New York demand. There must soon come a time when the yearly increase of the consumption of Pasteurized milk by the children of the poor will outrun the ability of any private individual to supply it at the nominal price to which I have adhered.

I had hoped to continue the work till the imperative necessity came for inviting some public association or the city itself to take it off my hands, but if the treatment which I have recently met be a sample of what I have to expect from those responsible for the conduct of public affairs in this city, I shall, no less in justice to my own reputation than to the efficacy of the work in which I have engaged, be compelled to abandon it entirely and leave the responsibility for its failure where it belongs.

It is for you, Sir, to determine what shall be the future of an effort in public well-doing with whose scope and purpose you are entirely familiar, and about whose value to the people of New York you are as competent to judge as is yours, respectfully,

NATHAN STRAUS.

THE SARATOGA FLORAL FETE.

Over 100,000 Visitors Enjoy It—Dance of 150 Children and Ball in the Evening.

SARATOGA, Sept. 7.—The annual fête of the Saratoga Floral Association, which opened late this afternoon, came nearly being marred by slight showers, which prevented the starting of the procession until 3:30 o'clock. The parade continued until 5 o'clock and ended with the battle of flowers on Broadway.

It was the most gorgeous floral pageant ever witnessed in Saratoga, and over 100,000 visitors enjoyed it. Broadway, Union Avenue, Circular Street, Lake Avenue, Woodlawn Avenue, and other leading avenues on the route of the parade were massed with people from all parts of the United States. The procession was two miles in length.

The crowning event of the fête was the floral ball, given to-night in Convention Hall, which had been lavishly decorated. Flowers and rare plants without number were used in embellishing the building. They were massed and banked on every available part of the exterior, and the spectacular effect was heightened by calcium and colored lights. The hall was crowded with spectators.

The ball opened at 9 o'clock with a terpsichorean fantastic, "The Realm of the Roses," participated in by 150 children. At 10 o'clock the regular order of dancing was taken up and continued until after midnight.

JAPAN'S REPLY TO HAWAII

Text of the Acceptance of the Offer to Arbitrate Their Differences.

TWO QUESTIONS RESERVED

The King of Belgium Proposed for Sole Arbiter of the Issues of Law Growing Out of Japanese Immigration in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The full text of the formal acceptance by the Japanese Government of the proposal to arbitrate its differences with Hawaii has been received in this city and a copy was to-day delivered to Secretary Sherman by the Secretary of the Japanese Legation, Mr. Matsui. It is from Count Okuma, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to H. Shinamura, Japanese Minister to Hawaii. After acknowledging the receipt of Hawaii's offer of arbitration, it says:

"The imperial Government is firmly convinced that their complaints in this matter are well founded, and that their demands are just and reasonable. Nevertheless, in a spirit of conciliation and in the hope that their action may contribute to the good relations of the two countries, they have resolved to accept, subject to certain necessary limitations and qualifications, the proposal of the Government of Hawaii.

"Accordingly, on the 28th ult., I telegraphed to you to the effect that the Japanese Government accepted in principle the suggestion of the Government of Hawaii for arbitration, and that the terms and conditions of such acceptance would follow by mail. I now confirm that telegram, and the object of this instruction is to explain the nature of the terms and conditions, an adhesion to which is in the estimation of the Imperial Government essential to a satisfactory issue of the contemplated arbitration.

"The reasons assigned by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hawaii in favor of arbitration make it also desirable that the award when pronounced shall be of the highest and most commanding character. Consequently the Imperial Government propose that the two Governments shall, when the proper time arrives, unite in requesting that his Majesty the King of the Belgians may be pleased to accept the position of sole arbiter.

"The Imperial Government are, moreover, persuaded of the desirability of expressly defining the scope of the reference, not only in order to lighten the labors of the arbitrator, but with a view as well that the decision may address itself solely to the actual points of divergence.

"We, therefore, propose that the two Governments shall agree to the essential facts of the case, and that the arbitration shall be limited to specified questions at law and (in case the award is in favor of Japan) the measure of damages suffered by the subjects of his Imperial Majesty.

"It is due to frankness that I should, in this connection, state that for reasons which are fully set forth in another instruction, the Imperial Government cannot consent that the question of the bona fides of the possession of $50 by each of the rejected free laborers, or of the applicability of the treaty of 1871 to the Japanese subjects other than those belonging to the merchant class, shall be regarded as points of issue upon which the decision of the arbitrator is to be invited.

"If the Government of the republic are prepared to meet the Imperial Government upon the foregoing essential points, it is not apprehended that any difficulty will be experienced in arriving at an understanding in reference to questions of minor importance.

"You are consequently directed to communicate a copy of this instruction to the Minister of Foreign Affairs as the reply of the Imperial Government to the suggestion contained in his note of the 28th of June. You will at the same time urgently impress upon him the importance from every point of view of an immediate response."

Extracts from the instruction referred to by Count Okuma in the foregoing letter explain why the Japanese Government wishes to restrict the scope of the arbitration. Alluding to Mr. Cooper's objection to the use of the words "arbitrary" and "capricious" in characterizing the refusal of the Hawaiian Government to allow the Japanese immigrants to land, Count Okuma says:

"Mr. Cooper, I observe, takes exception to the words employed by me in criticising the action of the Hawaiian authorities. He will, I am sure, understand that I have no intention of making use of a single expression that could not be fully sustained. I should be sincerely gratified, in the interest of the neighborly sentiments which have so long united the two countries, if I could find any reason to moderate the views which I have felt bound to formulate. But, unfortunately, there is nothing, either in the notes under acknowledgment or in the more recently developed facts of the case, tending to place the acts complained of in a more favorable light.

"In my instruction of the 12th of June I expressed the firm conviction that the acts of expulsion were in violation of treaty stipulations, were without warrant or due process of law, and in disregard of the remedial rights of the expelled immigrants, and also that those immigrants had been restrained of their liberty. That instruction has not yet been answered, and unless it can be shown that the conviction thus advanced was erroneous. I shall not be able to admit that any word having a less precise meaning than 'arbitrary' would accurately describe the nature of the proceedings complained of.

"The unaccountable delay in the assignment of the reason for denying residential rights, more especially in respect of the passengers per the steamships Shinshu-Maru and Sikuru-Maru, and the present attempt to substitute other reasons for those originally advanced; the uncertainty when or by whom the several inquiries or investigations leading up to the act of expulsion were actually conducted; the doubt when or by whom the qualifications of the immigrants were finally determined; the fact that distinctions were made between individual immigrants, who, in contemplation of the treaty and the laws of Hawaii, stood absolutely upon an equal footing, and, finally, the circumstance that the new policy of wholesale exclusion was suddenly inaugurated without any notice whatever to Japan, and in direct and absolute contradiction of the pre-existing practice, all unite to give the proceedings a character to which the application of the term 'capricious,' does not, I am well persuaded, exceed the bounds of fair and just comment and condemnation."

The Hawaiian Government, Count Okuma goes on to say, has persisted in shifting the issue concerning the reasons assigned for refusing to allow the immigrants to land. On this account it should not now occasion any surprise, he believes, if the Japanese Government declines to discuss the question whether the possession by each free immigrant of $50 was bona fide or not.

"The Imperial Government," he observes, "maintain that in the present case possession was prima facie evidence of ownership. The Hawaiian Government has frankly and unequivocally admitted that each of the rejected free immigrants was actually in possession of $50, and has, moreover, declared that under the Hawaiian law, 'possession' is synonymous with 'ownership.' Consequently, the Imperial Government deny that it was at any time incumbent on the immigrants to prove that the possession in question was bona fide."

THE ANNEXATION TREATY.

Special Session of the Hawaiian Senate Called to Meet To-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The State Department has been notified by Minister Sewell, at Honolulu, that President Dole has issued a call for a session of the Hawaiian Senate on Sept. 8. The object of the session is not stated, but it is supposed to bear on the proposed annexation treaty with the United States.

A DOUBLE CRIME IN VICTOR, COL.

H. R. Tillotson Shoots His Sweetheart and Then Himself.

VICTOR, Col., Sept. 7.—Last night Henry R. Tillotson shot and killed his sweetheart, Ella Taylor, and then killed himself with the same weapon. The young woman, who was very pretty and popular, had just returned from the Labor Day celebration at Grassy, whither she had been with George Brown, another suitor for her affections. Tillotson had told the girl that if she went to Grassy with Brown he would shoot her. She paid little attention to him.

FEDERAL OFFICES FILLED.

Two Vermont Collectorships, Two Important Naval Posts, and Other Places Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The following appointments have been announced from the White House:

Collector of Customs for the District of Memphremagog, in the State of Vermont—ZEPHAR M. MANSUR.

Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont, in the State of Vermont—OLIN MERRILL.

Chief of the Bureau of Equipment in the Department of the Navy, with the relative rank of Commodore—Commander ROYAL B. BRADFORD. Commander Bradford succeeds Commander Chadwick, who will have a short leave of absence, and then take command of a vessel of the cruiser class.

Chief Constructor and Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Department of the Navy, with the relative rank of Commodore—Naval Constructor PHILIP HICHBORN. This is a renomination.

First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps—WILLIAM N. McKELVY.

Vice and Deputy Consul at Bordeaux, France—ALBERT MARTENSEY.

NEW YORK PENSION FRAUDS.

Inspector Here Makes a Report to the Pension Bureau in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Pension Bureau is in receipt of an explanation from the Inspector in New York concerning recent reports of criminal proceedings against pensioners in that city. It was reported that there were hundreds of cases in which proceedings had been instituted on account of frauds on the Government, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The Inspector in his report to the office states that there are only fifteen criminal cases under investigation, and that ten of these are in shape to be presented to the Grand Jury. There have been only four arrests.

ADMIRAL SICARD'S FLEET.

Mr. Roosevelt to Study the Progress Made in Squadron Drill.

FORT MONROE, Va., Sept. 7.—Assistant Secretary Roosevelt arrived here this morning, accompanied by his naval aide, Lieut. Sharp and, boarding the Dolphin, which arrived yesterday, sailed at once to join Admiral Sicard's North Atlantic squadron on the Southern drill grounds. The purpose of the visit of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to the squadron is to ascertain by personal observation just what progress has been made during the Summer in the task set Admiral Sicard of getting together a small but powerful defensive fleet and bringing the ships to the point that they could be used as a unit against an enemy. The work is one of great magnitude, particularly in view of the fact that the ships are mostly new and their manoeuvring qualities not well known.

All the vessels of the squadron, with two exceptions, are regular battleships, and those two, the cruisers New York and Brooklyn, are so well protected with armor and possess such superior speed that they would make a very good showing, even against a battleship. The other vessels of the squadron are the Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maine, Texas, and Puritan. Since last Friday they have been lying on what is known as the Southern drill grounds, about forty or fifty miles east of the Chesapeake Capes, and far enough from the usual line of traffic to avoid risk of disabling some coasting vessel by a chance shot from one of the big guns.

Surgeon General Tryon's Term Ends.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The term of Surgeon General J. R. Tryon, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, expired to-day. The belief is general among naval men that Medical Director N. L. Bates, in charge of the Naval Museum of Hygiene in this city, will be appointed to succeed Surgeon General Tryon. Medical Director Bates is the second ranking officer in the corps, and has been the "President's family physician" for several years.

Castine's Grounding Not Reported.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Navy Department has received no report from the Castine, said to have gone aground at Montevideo, Uruguay, and does not believe she is badly damaged. It is said that the harbor of Montevideo is very shallow, with a sticky mud bottom, so that the ships push on and off constantly. As Commander Berry of the Castine has made no report, the grounding is taken to be one of the usual character in that harbor.

Tariff Law Decision Soon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—It is announced to-day that the Attorney General will not render his decision in the case of discriminating Section 22 of the tariff law for two or three days.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence has been granted Capt. John W. Dillenbach, First Artillery, for two months, to take effect upon completion of examination for promotion at Fort Monroe, with permission to apply for one month's extension; to Capt. L. A. Matile, Fourteenth Infantry, for four months from Nov. 1.

Navy.

Pay Clerk William Hollen's resignation has been accepted.

Edmund B. Iglehart is appointed Pay Clerk for the District, Sept. 15.

Commander B. H. McCalla is detached from the Naval War College and ordered to command the Marblehead.

Commander Horace Elmer is detached from command of the Marblehead on reporting of relief and ordered home. He has been granted one month's leave.

Ensign H. F. Bryan is ordered to the Naval Academy Sept. 25.

Ensign F. Boughter is ordered to the Marblehead as watch and division officer.

Ensign B. B. McComack is detached from the Marblehead and ordered home. He has two months' leave.

Lieut. O. Reynolds is detached from the San Francisco Oct. 15 and ordered home. He has two months' leave, with permission to delay one month.

Ensign H. F. Bryan is detached from the Marblehead and ordered home. He has leave until Sept. 25.

Cadet G. Van Orden is ordered to the Marblehead immediately.

EXPLOSION IN NEWARK, N. J.

Mrs. Vistiano Filled Her Stove with Wood from a Gun-Cap Factory.

NEWARK, N J., Sept. 7.—Considerable excitement was caused on Drift Street yesterday by a terrific explosion. The cause of the explosion was that Mrs. Hanna Vistiano of 12 Drift Street had filled her kitchen stove with wood which had been a part of the flooring of a gun cap factory. Mrs. Vistiano was preparing a meal at the time, and had placed the wood in the stove and lighted it.

Suddenly there was a terrific explosion, and the lid of the stove was knocked off and the woman's arms were filled with splinters of the flying wood.

Dr. Sutphen was called and attended to the woman. Her injuries are not considered dangerous.

TWO KILLED AT NORTH BAY, N. Y.

Train Runs Down Wagon Containing James Graham and Two Fishermen.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 7.—James Graham of Utica and Herbert Roosevelt of Fish Creek were struck by a train and killed, at 12:40 to-day, while driving across the Ontario and Western crossing at North Bay. A third member of the party, Henry Williams, of Fish Creek, was injured internally, and is not expected to live.

Graham was a photagrapher of Sylvan Beach, and his companions were fishermen on Oneida Lake. Graham has a family living in Utica. Roosevelt has a wife and two children. The other man was unmarried.

The crossing had not been considered dangerous, but for some reason the men did not see an approaching train. The horse was killed and the wagon demolished.

TAX ASSESSMENTS FIXED

The State Board of Equalization Approves the Work of the Tax Commissioners.

BIG INCREASE OF VALUATION

Over $138,000,000 Added to the Assessed Value of Real Estate, Mostly Charged to the Counties of New York and Westchester.

ALBANY, Sept. 7.—The State Board of Equalization held its annual meeting in this city to-day and adopted the table of equalization prepared by the State Tax Commissioners. The Board of Equalization is composed of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, as Chairman; Speaker James M. E. O'Grady, Secretary of State Palmer, Controller Roberts, Attorney General Hancock, State Engineer and Surveyor Campbell W. Adams, State Treasurer Colvin, and Tax Commissioners Heermance, Adams, and Jenkins. All were present except Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

The table is based upon the Assessors' reports for the year ended July 1, because the valuations of local Assessors made this year are not official until passed upon by the Boards of Supervisors, and these bodies do not meet until December. The table shows an increase in the value of real estate as returned by local Assessors of $138,272,791, and in personal property of $2,690,435. It has been the general impression that the valuation of all property, and especially of personal property, would be largely increased, owing to the work performed this year in increasing values, but the board computes upon last year's assessments, and the large increases will have no effect upon the assessments until next year.

The increase in real estate is, however, much larger this year than usual. The 1895 increase over 1894 was but $76,630,736, while this year's increase over 1896 is double that amount. In a report to the board, the Tax Commissioners said:

"In conformity with the requirement of the revised tax law, which went into effect on the 15th of June, 1896, we have made every effort to enforce the provisions of the law requiring that all property, real and personal, be assessed at full value. We have been in frequent communication with the local Assessors throughout the State, and, from reports received up to this time, have every reason to believe that the assessment for the year 1897 will show a large increase over that of 1896, particularly in the matter of personal property.

"We have visited during the year the Counties of New York, Suffolk, Queens, Richmond, Sullivan, Rockland, Dutchess, Ulster, Cattaraugus, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Schuyler, Chenango, Otsego, Delaware, Oneida, Schoharie, Rensselaer, Greene, Lewis, Fulton, Hamilton, Schenectady, Washington, Warren, Clinton, Franklin, and Essex. We have examined into the value of several thousand separate assessments thereof, and committees appointed by the Boards of Supervisors of various counties in the State have presented for our consideration data relating to the methods of assessment in these counties, all of which is herewith submitted, together with a list of percentages and a table of equalization based thereon."

In deductions from the assessed valuation by local Assessors, Onondaga County is the highest, obtaining a concession of $21,604,812. Erie gets the benefit of a reduction of $14,322,946; Kings, $14,330,000; Albany, $10,447,000; Rensselaer, $12,308,966. In the increases New York is credited with $88,988,103 greater valuation than that returned by the Assessors; Westchester, $28,000,000, and Richmond, $6,670,530.

The table of increases and decreases from the figures as submitted by local Assessors and the total equalized values resulting is as follows:

Counties.	Deductions.	Additions.	Total Equalized Value.
Albany	$10,447,806	.....	$85,580,958
Allegany	992,235	.....	13,624,291
Broome	2,810,249	.....	30,064,756
Cattaraugus	1,907,214	.....	20,393,419
Cayuga	1,093,413	.....	29,468,810
Chautauqua	1,945,273	.....	27,746,707
Chemung	895,630	.....	23,037,163
Chenango	1,367,416	.....	14,977,833
Clinton	.....	$313,207	7,097,093
Columbia	1,672,093	.....	22,221,043
Cortlandt	.....	1,609,844	10,142,804
Delaware	641,345	.....	12,548,085
Dutchess	2,716,001	.....	43,110,992
Erie	14,322,946	.....	204,700,174
Essex	1,833,808	.....	8,550,772
Franklin	439,283	.....	8,661,772
Fulton	.....	1,010,117	11,371,145
Genesee	.....	897,001	20,460,289
Greene	945,041	.....	12,228,236
Hamilton	533,685	.....	1,379,828
Herkimer	.....	2,041,558	17,824,264
Jefferson	6,317,955	.....	28,763,667
Kings	14,390,815	.....	555,465,941
Lewis	.....	670,020	7,634,429
Livingston	1,231,537	.....	24,625,142
Madison	390,201	.....	19,111,458
Monroe	7,280,242	.....	133,740,719
Montgomery	1,242,278	.....	14,494,856
New York	.....	88,988,103	2,136,656,111
Niagara	4,031,485	.....	33,011,022
Oneida	.....	4,406,462	50,787,121
Onondaga	21,604,812	.....	82,273,707
Ontario	4,190,862	.....	26,630,616
Orange	.....	128,681	38,448,863
Orleans	2,589,782	.....	13,978,563
Oswego	1,602,733	.....	23,792,883
Otsego	.....	1,122,810	19,317,140
Putnam	510,853	.....	6,843,988
Queens	.....	1,578,124	86,923,235
Rensselaer	12,308,966	.....	66,584,612
Richmond	.....	6,670,530	27,325,908
Rockland	.....	1,657,328	13,953,342
Saratoga	.....	2,035,836	22,871,180
Schenectady	792,113	.....	15,215,395
Schoharie	1,877,525	.....	10,270,856
Schuyler	313,310	.....	6,051,354
Seneca	2,286,968	.....	13,614,048
St. Lawrence	6,961,221	.....	28,911,575
Steuben	5,086,019	.....	26,805,279
Suffolk	.....	3,877,860	24,861,491
Sullivan	293,918	.....	5,310,847
Tioga	1,423,698	.....	11,618,380
Tompkins	.....	1,997,954	12,992,903
Ulster	1,606,277	.....	25,526,674
Warren	1,222,533	.....	6,937,281
Washington	1,948,652	.....	17,720,414
Wayne	1,537,383	.....	23,560,549
Westchester	.....	28,202,928	125,815,465
Wyoming	686,174	.....	10,438,527
Yates	521,311	.....	10,026,312
Total	$147,508,863	$147,508,863	$4,506,985,694

WESTCHESTER ASSESSMENTS.

Several Prominent Property Owners of Greenburgh Protest Against the Valuation of Their Land.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The Greenburgh Town Assessors held another session to-day in Town Clerk Purdy's office to hear grievances of property owners who objected to their assessments.

Augustus T. Gillender, the owner of a large part of Elmsford, in the Town of Greenburgh, said that either his property was assessed too high or that of his neighbors too low. He wanted the thing equalized, and also asked for a reduction of the Knollwood Country Club's assessment at Elmsford of $20,000. He thought it ought to be $10,000. Mr. Gillender owns some additional seventy-five acres, assessed for $75,000, in which the clubhouse stands. He wanted this assessment also reduced.

He asked to have assessed to him personally eighty-two acres, which is on record as belonging to him, and is assessed wrongfully to the Country Club. He is willing to have it assessed at the same ratio as adjoining property. He also appeared for other property owners, among them Herman Schaeffer and L. G. Assinairy, and asked for reductions on their assessments, their property being unimproved.

His wife, Mrs. S. A. Gillender, was assessed $50,000 on her real estate and $5,000 on her personal property, which it was finally decided not to tax, as she is a non-resident. She wanted the real estate reduced to $25,000.

Worthington Whitehouse protested against a fifteen-thousand-dollar assessment on $100,000 worth of property, which he holds as a trustee, and which he says is not liable to personal tax. Harry Wolfe's assessment of $10,000 was objected to on the ground of discrimination. He asked for a reasonable reduction.

Myres & Johnson complained of a real estate assessment of $28,000, which they wanted reduced to $8,000. Dykman Odell appeared for Josephine E. Carpenter, who is assessed $6,000 on forty acres of land. She is a non-resident, and asked for a reduction. As to his own assessment of $4,000 on real estate, Mr. Odell wanted a reduction of $500.

James Benedict asked to have his assessment reduced from $150,000 to $50,000.

New Orleans Charity Gets $75,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—Mrs. Richard Milliken, widow of the wealthy sugar planter, has presented the Charity Hospital with $75,000 to found a children's building, which will include a kindergarten and other improvements.

CLAIMS FOR BIRMINGHAM.

Recommended as a Desirable Place for the Government's Proposed Armor-Plate Plant.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt has received this letter from S. Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, in which the latter sets forth the claim of Birmingham for the proposed location of the Government's new armor-plate plant. The letter follows:

Southern Railway Company,
Office of The President,
80 Broadway.
New York, Aug. 30, 1897.

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: I note that a special committee has been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to investigate and submit recommendations as to the most desirable place for the necessary steel plant to manufacture, on the part of the Government, armor plate for naval vessels, and I beg to call your attention to the City of Birmingham, or its vicinity, as a site for such a plant.

Up to this time Birmingham has not been a point of manufacture for steel, as the Bessemer ores do not exist in that section, but it is now a well-established fact that steel can be manufactured there very cheaply by the basic or open-hearth process.

You are doubtless familiar with the exceptional advantages as to the close proximity of the Birmingham region to all of the raw materials entering into iron manufacture. The fact that none of the raw materials is required to be transported more than a few miles has been the means of exceptionally cheap manufacture at that point of all the classes of iron for which the ores are adapted, but for the reason above stated, steel has not been one of the products of that region.

It has long been known, however, that the ores are well adapted to the manufacture of basic steel, the Birmingham pig iron having been forwarded in large quantities to both Chicago and Pittsburg for treatment in open-hearth furnaces. The depression of the past few years has alone prevented the development of the basic steel plant at Birmingham, but a small one has recently been erected, and with the present return of business activity and enterprise, there is now no reasonable doubt that commercial steel plants will at an early day be established at or near that point.

The existence or non-existence of commercial plants I quite understand would be entirely secondary with the Navy Department in the matter of establishing its own plant, except in so far as they demonstrated the practicability and economy of steel manufacture at that point. I think, however, that an investigation upon the part of your committee will show that the Birmingham iron has for such a period and to such extent been used at Pittsburg and at Chicago in open-hearth furnaces as to demonstrate its adaptability for steel purposes under proper processes of manufacture.

I hope that the committee may see fit to investigate the merits of Birmingham as well as other points which may be under consideration.

If I can be of any assistance in the matter, personally or officially, please command me. Yours very truly,

S. SPENCER, President.

Armor Plate Board Meeting To-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The naval board which has been making inquiries as to the establishment of a Government armor factory has returned to Washington and established permanent quarters at the Navy Department. The board was to have held its first meeting to-day to go over the mass of evidence taken and to hear representatives of large steel concerns in Alabama, but it was postponed until to-morrow, owing to a death in the family of Commodore Powell, President of the board.

TOADSTOOLS FOR MUSHROOMS.

Charles Schriber of Schenectady Ate Some and Is Now Dying.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Charles Schriber of this city went out this morning in the suburbs and gathered a quantity of what he supposed were mushrooms. He ate heartily of them, and was almost

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nature—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
BIJOU—The Wrong Mr. Wright—8:15. Matinée 2:00
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EMPIRE—Secret Service—8:20.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Southern Romance—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Shall We Forgive Her?—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Good Mr. Best—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Contented Woman—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Captain Impudence—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—A Bachelor's Honeymoon—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—In Town—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—Change Alley—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening. Fireworks—8:00.
MANHATTAN—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
STAR—The Privateer—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Pittsburg—4:00.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville 8:00. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

PLATT'S PLATFORM.

The policy of the Republican Party as exhibited in its most conspicuous recent acts of legislation embraces Gov. BLACK'S law for the annulment of the civil service reform principle, the Raines law and its amendments, and the Dingley tariff law.

Will Mr. PLATT'S convention on Sept. 28 commend these laws and affirm the principles in which they take their origin?

The Republicans cannot very well make Mr. Low their candidate on that kind of platform. If they do accept him, they will have to omit from the resolutions of the convention all reference to some of the most distinctive achievements of the party.

But if they reject Mr. Low, how will they fare before the voters of New York City with a candidate proud of their achievements and shameless enough to say so and to stand on a platform in which they were approved?

CROPS AND CURRENCY.

It seems that Mr. BRYAN, with the assistance of Senator ALLEN and Cyclone DAVIS of Texas, JERRY SIMPSON of Kansas, Congressman HARTMAN of Montana, and other hairy and bimetallic statesmen from far and near, has at last succeeded in amalgamating all the silver parties in Nebraska. They are three in number. There are the silver Democrats, most conspicuously represented by Mr. BRYAN himself. There are the silver Republicans, represented by TELLER, and there are the silver Populists, represented by TOM WATSON, and in Nebraska particularly by Senator ALLEN. It took "a thousand prominent silver men from all parts of the State" to get the three to fuse in one tripartite silver convention and nominate a common candidate.

The wonder is that a thousand Nebraskans, prominent or otherwise, have no better business on hand than to be organizing a silver convention. This is no year for silver in Nebraska. The silver politics of that State are about as serious and important as those of Warrensburg, in Missouri, the home, it may be incidentally observed, of that eminent Baptist bimetallist, Senator COCKRELL. There the argentine inhabitants have testified their desire to do something for the white metal by surreptitiously silvering over a gilt ball in the hand of a figure of Liberty or Justice, or something that surmounts the local Court House.

The reason for the decline of interest in silver in Nebraska is obvious. It has just been set forth by a member of the State Board of Agriculture, who estimates the value of the surplus of the crop of grain of all kinds above the needs of domestic consumption at $105,000,000. To this extent the farmers of Nebraska are the creditor class. From the Antonios of 1896 they find themselves the Shylocks of 1897. What they now require is the largest and dearest dollar of the greatest purchasing power that can be got hold of. They take less than no interest in the procedures of BRYAN and SIMPSON and DAVIS and ALLEN and the thousand prominent silver men from all parts of the State, and have not the slightest notion of voting that they shall be paid for their crops in half-dollar dollars.

Although the performances of BRYAN and his apostles of discontent to a contented community seem comic enough, they have a very serious aspect. We all know from experience that it will not be many years before the farmers of Nebraska will again be in debt and in distress. Either their crops will fail, as they seem fated to do every few seasons, or else they will be so abundant and cheap that the farmers will not find it remunerative to raise them. We cannot look forward to a continuance of the present condition of full harvests here and short harvests in all the other grain-growing countries. Wherefore it is the part of statesmanship to put the currency system into such a condition that when the Western farmers again feel blue, and turn to false prophets like BRYAN and PEFFER and ALLEN and SIMPSON, their false prophets shall not be able to attack the public credit by way of capturing the agricultural vote. There could not be a better season than this for taking the currency permanently out of politics, not one in which the attempt to take it out of politics would meet with less resistance. Secretary GAGE and Controller ECKELS have pointed out the danger of the present system or no system, and the way of reforming it is obvious. Yet not a single Republican leader, from the President down, has done anything whatever to the purpose to secure reform. We have not the least guarantee that the apprehensions of 1896 will not be renewed and realized when next the year of discontent among the Western farmers coincides with a Presidential year. There could not be more criminal recklessness and improvidence than the Republican Party has been exhibiting ever since it has returned to full power.

THE REPUBLICAN CASE WELL STATED.

In an open letter to Mr. Low which appears in congruous environment upon the editorial page of our neighbor The Sun Mr. CHARLES F. HARPER states the Platt position with an unaffected narrowness of view and a simple faith in the potency of flapdoodle that should at once win for him the place of ship's writer aboard the Platt craft. Neither PLATT nor QUIGG has done the trick half so well. They are controversial and run to epithets. Mr. HARPER'S letter is as sweet as honey and is saturated with engaging candor. All the vices of machine logic are in it, but they are concealed with a skill that implies great art or sincere ignorance.

Mr. HARPER informs Mr. Low that there are two possible combinations which might carry him to the Mayor's chair. The first is such a union with the Republicans as was effected in 1894 when Mr. STRONG was elected as the result of a deal between PLATT and the Committee of Seventy. The second is "that which swept back from our city in the last general election the tide of National dishonor."

One of these plans would bring the Citizens' Union and the Platt Republican organization into alliance on local issues. The other would raise the mad-dog cry of free silver against the Democrats, even if they ignored that obsolescent issue.

Now, Mr. HARPER forgets, as all the Platt Republicans forget, that his first plan would exclude from the campaign several local issues of primary importance, such as Plattism, the Republican Raines law, and the Republican abuses of power at Albany. The great issue of home rule would be shut out. You can't ask a man to join with you in the attempt to show him up as a public enemy. Dr. PARKHURST says PLATT is worse than five Crokers. Possibly he is. But would PLATT himself be likely to promote the effort to submit that issue to the arbitration of a discriminating electorate? Until the machine Republicans perceive that they are a part of the system which the Citizens' Union was organized to break up they will doubtless continue to talk hopeless nonsense about "a union against Tammany."

A union of all good citizens against the Platt organization as well as against Tammany is the only one worth forming.

Mr. HARPER informs Mr. Low that if the Republican organization "so far forgot the dignity of the party of LINCOLN and GRANT, of HARRISON and MCKINLEY, as to indorse your nomination as it at present stands," thousands of good Republicans would vote for Tammany Hall rather than sanction such "a degrading surrender of party honor." This writer's letter is worth examination because his state of mind is typical. The Republicans of the organization care for the party much more than for the city. Good government which does not give them power has no value in their eyes. They would sooner vote with Tammany.

It is a curious frame of mind for men who are accustomed to boast that theirs is the party of moral ideas. It shows that the Citizens' Union made no mistake in holding the Republican organization at arm's length.

WOODFORD IN SPAIN.

What was it that Minister WOODFORD dreaded as he contemplated the task he had undertaken for the President at the Court of Madrid? "The more I reflect," he said, a short time before he sailed for Europe, "the more reluctant I become to encounter the difficulties of the position I have consented to accept."

Late news from San Sebastian represents Gen. WOODFORD as expressing but one regret, and that was provoked by the display at the railroad station upon his arrival of "such a large police force," which seemed to interfere with a plan of the genial Minister to go about San Sebastian by himself, as Minister DE LOME does in Washington. Nevertheless, the Duke of TETUAN, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, says that he "was charmed by the courtesy and agreeable manner of the new Minister." But the willingness of the Duke to overlook the possibly propel diplomatic protest against a superfluously large police display may be accounted for by Minister WOODFORD'S cuteness in having discovered that the Duke's surname of O'DONNEL was of Irish origin, "like that of President MCKINLEY."

Another evidence of our Minister's resolute determination to live down the reluctance and feeling of oppression with which he regarded his mission to Spain is found in his expressed desire to join the throng at San Sebastian on Sunday at the bullfight, a longing smothered out of consideration of the grief of his Secretary of Legation at the death of his grandmother. And still another is found in a statement made by the Imparcial of Madrid that Minister WOODFORD "has caused to be bought a number of the caps worn in the Basque Province, and that the members of his family and his staff are wearing them, with the object of creating a good impression on the public."

What with his compliments to the Duke of TETUAN upon his Irish origin, his "courtesy and agreeable manner," his countenance of the bullfight, and his delicate flattery in the matter of the Basque cap, which may be very becoming, for all we know, to our representative, Minister WOODFORD seems to be preparing, in a most amiable mood, for the communication to the Spanish Court of that vigorous policy alleged to have been made known to him before his departure by President MCKINLEY and Secretary SHERMAN, and which it was predicted would be received with an angry outcry of resentment.

But there does not appear to be any justification for his reluctance except his disappointment in being kept away from Sunday's bullfight.

CRETE AND THE POWERS.

It is very curious how the Cretan question, which six months ago seemed to constitute the Eastern question, has dropped to an insignificant incident of that question. The announcement that the blockading fleet will be withdrawn, since a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at, if it had been made in the beginning, would possibly have saved all the trouble and all the bloodshed that have occurred since. On the other hand, it is possible that the Greeks were so flown with conceit that nothing short of an actual beating could have taken it out of them. But if the powers had laid down in the first place the basis of settlement that they have now enforced and had recognized, the rights of the Cretans as well as the suzerainty of the Turk, the chances are that the settlement would have met with general acquiescence. At all events, if the Greeks had undertaken to overthrow it, they would not have received the sympathy of mankind which they did receive and without the assurance of which they would scarcely have ventured upon war.

It may be said of the actual settlement that it fairly reconciles the claims of humanity and of international law, whereas the early proceedings of the powers recognized the obligations of international law alone, and their duty to keep off the Greeks while the Turks were comfortably killing off the Cretans. The final settlement is by no means so bad as that. The Turkish garrison is to remain, but it is to be commanded by European officers, and it is to be the only sign of Turkish sovereignty. In other respects the Cretan autonomy is an effective self-government. This is not so bad. The Turkish private is not a bad sort of person when he is subjected to discipline. It is the Turkish commander that does all the mischief. The Pasha, like the Russian Governor or the Spanish Captain General in Cuba or the English nabob in India a century ago, considers it to be his duty to steal himself a maximum of riches in a minimum of time. Hence the miseries of the wretched natives subjected to his sway. With European officers in charge of the police, it does not especially matter that the police will be Turks. The principal motive for misgovernment will be withdrawn and the Cretans can live in reasonable expectation of reaping where they have sown. It is a tolerably satisfactory conclusion, except that there is no reason why it should not have been reached when the insurrection first broke out, and all the subsequent trouble avoided, including the war from which nobody but the Turk, the common enemy of Europe, has derived any profit.

BASEBALL AND ROWDYISM.

The season of professional baseball now approaching its termination has been one of unusual interest and excitement for the local devotees of the game, commonly known as "cranks." The fact that the New York team has by a series of steadily and at times brilliantly played games worked its way upward from a position very close to the bottom to one near the top of the percentage list has had a stimulating influence upon the business of the club, and the attendance at the games played in this city has latterly been very large. Baseball is one of the most satisfactory of all games to watch. Every play is full of life, movement, and snap, yet none is so rapid as, in the case of tennis, to be beyond the detection of the unskilled, or, as in football, so confused as to be indistinguishable except to those close to the players. If it is played honestly and with a view simply to winning the championship, baseball should always be popular enough to give it a fair claim to the title of National game.

But there is something significant in the fact that the genuine devotee of the sport is called a "crank." It is an admission that there is something irregular in the constitution of such a person. Events on baseball fields this season have been of a nature to justify this admission. There have been many wholly disgraceful exhibitions of rowdyism, and these have a decided tendency to keep decent people away from baseball games. New York lovers of the sport have generally known of such exhibitions only through the newspapers, but this season there have been outbreaks on the home grounds. On one occasion a player of the New York Club deliberately injured an opponent by striking him with the spikes in his shoes, and on another a mob broke into the field and threatened bodily damage to an umpire, who appears to have sinned only in a strict and impartial application of the rules of the game.

It does not require any great amount of foresight to see that in the course of time this sort of thing will diminish the receipts at the local grounds. No matter how thoroughly imbued with excited interest people may be, they are likely to think twice before going to see a game in which men deliberately try to maim one another and in which they themselves as spectators are not wholly safe from violence. The system of fines and disabilities does not seem to be severe enough to stop what are called "kicking" and "dirty playing" on the part of the players, and the baseball managers will do well to consider that subject seriously in the course of the Winter recess. Furthermore, they may with profit study a plan to educate their public up to acquiescence in the decisions of the umpires, or, if they cannot do that, at least to find some way to enforce submission to them.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERIES.

The discovery of gold appears to have become fashionable. The Klondike fever is spreading through the country and already a spirit of rivalry has been developed. The telegraph wires are growing warm with the reports of new finds, and the estimates of assays are going up as the thermometer goes down. The revival of gold discovery in California is quite in line with the doings of an era of prosperity. Many old and partially paralyzed industries are showing signs of new life. Why not this one? It was a gold victory that introduced and set in progress the era of prosperity. So let us find gold everywhere. There was a story once that there was gold in Philadelphia doorsteps, or, at any rate, in the clay out of which the myriads of brick houses were made. That story ought to be revived. Then ho! for a "boom" in Philadelphia real estate. Think of the joy of staking out claims in the clean quartz diggings of Walnut Street, or of discovering "pay dirt" in Lombard or in South. No trouble to reach the mines. No starvation. No Chilkoot Pass, only New Jersey. No Yukon, but just the simple Schuylkill. It would be a dream.

No doubt some of the new gold discoveries within easy railroad communication of New York and Chicago are genuine. But these things are becoming so plentiful that they lead the wary man to suspect that they may be devices of the silver advocates to cheapen gold. Just think how much easier it would be to introduce a bimetallic standard if one of the precious metals were not worth any more than the other! And how it would reduce the arrogance of the gold barons and shatter the strength of trusts, monopolies, and all the other wicked things that exist simply by virtue of the value of gold.

But, brethren, let us be wise as the serpent and gentle as the dove. Gold can be discovered in many, many places. But let us pause to consider whether it would always pay to mine it. Sometimes it would and sometimes it would not. And that is really the point.

"It is stated, I see, that Mr. Low, who has been made the nominee of the Citizens' Union, will take issue with the Republicans in regard to the liquor tax law. I do not care to enter into any argument on the subject until I understand more fully his position. The State Committee will, I believe, indorse the law, and while I do not know anything about it, I assume that the Republican City Convention will not take issue against it, but for it. Every one seems to be satisfied to let the law stand as it is and to make no more changes in it until it has been fully tried. For these reasons I do not see how it can be made much of an issue in the Greater New York campaign, unless Mr. Low makes its repeal an issue, in which event it seems to me that no Republican could indorse him."—Senator JOHN RAINES.

If the author of the Raines law believes what he says, he ought never to come to this city without a guardian. The bunko men will get his money and his clothes. He must be easily the most simple-minded and credulous of all the countrymen beyond the Bronx. Does he seriously expect to see a Raines law indorsement plank in the Republican city platform? Has he ever talked with LAUTERBACH on the "politics" of trying to jam up-the-State Republican doctrine down the throats of the voters of New York City?

A pitchfork is sometimes as dangerous a missile as a boomerang, for even Senator TILLMAN, who has employed the pitchfork as a weapon of political offense, used it so unskillfully at Rochester as to jab himself. He hurled it at a very obnoxious tally-ho that appeared at his meeting at Rochester on Monday, anathematizing the "disgusting thing" as "an equipage that is a disgrace to our free land" and "a vehicle to carry the rich, the slave drivers of our land." The pitchfork rebounded and hit TILLMAN. The "disgusting equipage" had been hired, bugler and all, for TILLMAN, and when he concluded his tirade he was put upon the box and treated to a ride on the "vehicle to carry the rich."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Those reports from Jamaica, L. I., of outrages committed on Monday by members of the Twelfth and Forty-seventh Regiments will be immediately investigated by the proper authorities, it is fair to assume, and no doubt the drunken scoundrels who thus tried to disgrace the National Guard will suffer the punishment of instant and dishonorable dismissal, which they so thoroughly deserve. There seems to be no question that a number of the men shamefully misbehaved, and demonstrated their utter unworthiness to carry guns or wear uniforms paid for by the State. It ought not to be difficult to discover the identity of these criminals, and no penalties that can be inflicted upon them will be too severe. A soldier who violates the peace, instead of preserving it, and who endangers life and property instead of protecting them, is a perjurer as well as a ruffian, and will not be endured in any country except Germany or Russia. He certainly will not be endured here, and the public expects the officers of the National Guard to make this fact obvious at once.

—Some restless spirit has again brought up the old and often-discussed question whether a batsman can propel to the greater distance a baseball that is swiftly pitched or one tossed gently toward him. This problem has been settled numberless times in the past, but, unfortunately, it was settled both ways, and hence it comes up anew about once a year. It must be admitted that the matter is an interesting one, both to lovers of the National game, so called, and to the natural philosopher. And it is by no means easy of determination. The hasty person of superficial mind is inclined to ask: "Why not go out in a big field and put an end to the controversy, once for all, by experiment." Like many extremely "practical" suggestions, this one simply shows a lot of ignorance. No pitcher can throw a ball twice with the same force, no batsman can exert the same strength twice, and nobody can decide whether, in any given instance, the ball struck exactly on the centre of the bat. Still, by going out into the big field often enough, and by experimenting long enough, some information can be obtained, and, as a matter of fact, some information has been obtained. Almost without exception, ballplayers believe that a swiftly pitched ball can be batted farther than one pitched slowly. On the other hand, the man learned in physics is sure to declare, when the problem is submitted to him for the first time, that the players must be wrong. What is more, he will prove it—about as follows: The batsman, who has only a certain amount of strength at his disposal, must use up, in stopping a ball in rapid motion toward him, an appreciable amount of that strength. He therefore has less power at his command, for moving the ball in the other direction, than he would have if the ball were approaching him slowly, and still less than he would have if it were at rest. At this point in the argument the "practical" man falls back on "resiliency," as if that were an original force, and then the physicist abandons the subject in despair. As a matter of fact, each side is right and each wrong. In practice, the swift ball is batted the farther, but no absolute rule to that effect can be made, for if the ball came swiftly enough—out of a cannon, for instance—the batsman could not stop it at all, much less send it in the other direction. That is where the "practical" man's theory fails. The physicist fails because he does not take into account the fact that, though the batsman does waste a little strength in stopping the swift ball, he applies what is left more effectively.

—Responsibility for the present outbreak of yellow fever in Louisiana is placed by the President of the State Board of Health on the officials at Ship Island, a quarantine station maintained by the Federal Government. The intention, apparently, is to intimate that such safeguarding of health as is done under National auspices is not remarkably efficient. There may be an element of jealousy in this, and it will be judicious, before forming any judgment, to ascertain if there really was any carelessness at Ship Island. Even if that were proved, however, it will remain a fact that quarantine operations on the coast ought to be under National, not State, control.

PERSONALS.

—Either because robins are out of season or because sad experience in police court has cooled his ardor for that particular sort of game, the Rev. THOMAS DIXON is now amusing himself—and others, as well—by aiming his weapons at Mr. SETH LOW. He has taken legal advice, doubtless, and has learned that there is no provision in the code against this sport, and that he can have lots of fun without running the risk of a fine. Why Mr. DIXON wanted to kill the robins of Staten Island has never been revealed, but it is not difficult to see his present motive. By attacking Mr. Low the clerical huntsman gets his name into the newspapers, and his performances at the Academy of Music are brought momentarily to public attention. Well, it won't hurt Mr. Low any, so who should object? In the case of the robins it was different. They really were annoyed.

—A not very wise and not very courteous article in The Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald criticises, as severely as the writer dares, Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS and her daughter for taking up their residence in New York and thus "abandoning" the South. Their recent acceptance of an invitation to visit Nashville receives sneering comment, on account of its alleged novelty, and several other unpleasant things are said or hinted. Naturally enough, this article has elicited many rather heated rejoinders from other Southern papers, and several of them more than intimate that patriotism is none the worse for having ordinary good manners as an accompaniment. It is not easy to see how patriotism is involved in this matter at all, for at best it is merely one dealing with that wretched thing, sectionalism. As a matter of fact, Mrs. DAVIS came North to live for the same reason that explains the presence here of thousands of other Southerners, some of them "reconstructed" and others not. It was hardly necessary for her, before starting, to make out and send to The Age-Herald a detailed schedule of her assets, liabilities, and sources of income, as proof that she had a right to move from one part of the country to another. And what difference does it make, anyway? New York and Birmingham are not cities whose inhabitants are aliens to each other, or whose interests are opposed. Birmingham, of all Southern cities, ought to know these facts best, for none has either asked Northern favors more persistently, or received them more ungrudgingly. For any one living there to write or publish charges that to take advantage of the opportunities which New York offers is treachery to the South manifests a trait for which neither ingratitude nor stupidity is a description sufficiently vigorous.

—Senator PLATT is quite right when he says that "the Republican organization can never be forced to accept any candidate." By this, of course, he means that he cannot be forced either to nominate or to vote for men whom he dislikes. The same degree of freedom is possessed, fortunately, by all the other inhabitants of this favored land, and more and more of them, especially in this vicinity, are awaking to delighted appreciation of that blessed fact with every year that passes. But though Senator PLATT'S acceptance of any candidate cannot be compelled, he should ponder on the similarity of his position to that of a tramp on a railroad track—Mr. WORTH would say "that of a cur dog on a railroad track," but we won't—who cannot be forced to get out of the way of an express train, but who must do so or submit to consequences seriously annoying.

PARTISAN LOYALTY ETHICS.

Opposing Factors Necessary to Attainment of an Object.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In treating of this subject, I have no idea to proceed on lines such as, per example, The New York Sun follows, or, rather, rudderlessly flounders in. That paper sports the name of a beneficent luminary, whose rays give light and heat and growth through all terrestrial nature and perpetually build up and change and sustain the harmonious unit we admire as the organic world.

Unlike the great sun, the little New York Sun has pent up all the force it possibly might have developed in a mere name, and with that solitary feat it has stuck fast on the way of progress without hope of warming or vitalizing anything or anybody. Therefore, I leave it to its self-sought solitude and to the contemplation of its unique definition of partisan loyalty, and I must do that since I intend to, and believe I do, speak to intelligent and sincere people through THE NEW YORK TIMES; to people who are not likely to look to The New York Sun for anything sensible in this line.

Manifestations of contrariness and dementia senilis can probably not well be suppressed, but it evidently would be better for the party The New York Sun has just now (and for how long?) espoused, if such documentations were performed in some safe, padded cell, impervious to sound.

It goes without corroboration, that for all purposes touching public life there must be factors in opposition, if anything worth the having is to be attained. "Strife is the father of all things that be" was said by Heraklit 400 years before our era, and all the activities, all the performances of the universe have their foundation in opposing forces. It is a well-settled axiom that wherever and whenever there is an acting force there is a corresponding resistance, and by this fundamentality alone nature is able to do something and anything.

Humanity pre-eminently is an exponent of thoroughly natural processes, and all its achievements were possible, and are possible only through opposition of forces, of contemplations, of elucidations, either in one and the same mind or in units of a composition of individual intelligents. Thus opposition, or ranging into parties, is the life of politics, too, and no nation, no community, has ever made any progress, when all those interested were always of one and the same opinion.

It is absolutely false to say that the New York Citizens' Union is not a party; that it is independent. If that body is to accomplish anything worth while speaking of, it must be dependent on the approval of all well-meaning, clear-seeing citizens; it must, as matters now stand, be intensely partisan; it must be in a natural and equivocal opposition to the forces which brought those matters into the swampy ground in which they now are. But here comes in the ethics of partisanship.

Whoever tells you that you cannot be a true Republican or a Democrat or Bryanite, and at the same time enthusiastically believe in the principles of the Citizens' Union, does by no means prove thereby that he himself is of any intrinsic value for the party he belongs to. He proves merely and conclusively that he personally has lost hold of the original principles of his party which, in their own way, were good. He proves merely that he takes the dregs of the compound for the clear liquid which freed itself by natural processes of all obnoxious impurities.

At present we cannot, and for a long time past we could not, speak of the principles of any of the two old political parties. They are utterly gone, and what remains of them moved out of those unclean places and took abode in good and steadfast individuals, hated for this very reason by the directing party bosses. There are highly respectable men in all the old parties; men who deeply deplore the course things have taken. On such men only, but not on their parties, rests the hope that the ethics of partisanship may revive in a new bond which is to unite them for the best of the community.

Personal morality, if heeded at all, demands to tear up all affinity with persons whose character and aims plainly and openly degenerate, and partisan morality cannot move on lines utterly opposed to the requirements of individual respectability. Therefore any party, or party management, must be spurned as soon as its good principles are lost or abandoned and replaced by mere arbitrariness, which always leads in the end to the destruction of the party itself. One should think that the history of the Democratic and of the Republican Party is giving ample proof of the destructive effects of abandoned principles and individuals.

The Citizens' Union need not exclude any high-minded, capable, and fit man from the important offices in its Commonwealth merely because he belongs to this or that party in National politics. Quite on the contrary, it should select the best men for city management in whatever camp it finds them, if they can be relied on to unflinchingly give to the city what belongs to the city, and to the Nation, when called upon, what belongs to the Nation. Men may have, and do have, character, self-respect, and sense of honor; but our present two old parties, as such, have not, least of all their plotting, bargaining bosses.

A man, however, laying claim to intelligence and having not his own views in National interests could not be found, and, if found, would be in point of intelligence, of little use for a great Commonwealth. But the high officers of the coming Greater New York are not installed for the Nation; they have solely to serve the city, and thus indirectly the country in general.

To choose, then, at the approaching critical moment men who are ready at any time to barter away the distinct individuality and self-government of New York City for personal or party ends—men whose character is to possess no character—such a performance would surely prove to be the first nail directly driven into the coffin in which the liberty of person, community, and Nation had to be laid away, reluctantly, perhaps, but without further choice.

F. LENGGENHAGER.
Glenbrook, Conn., Sept. 4, 1897.

MAKE THE BEST OF IT.

The Tariff Law Should Be Enforced Without Partiality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue of THE TIMES I notice a communication from a person who signs his name as "Davis." It is evident from the tone of his letter than "Davis" has been touched in a sore place; if not, his letter proceeds from pure malice.

Premising that we must endure the tariff, with all its defects and incongruities, so long as it is a law, there can justly be no argument brought against the one-hundred-dollar limit of personal baggage therein. For instance, if Mrs. A. is allowed to bring in free of duty $3,500 worth of dresses made up abroad, why should not Mrs. B. be allowed to bring in $1,800 worth of silks in the piece, with the intention of having her dresses made here? But no, this would not be thought of for a minute. Also Mr. A., the husband, may bring in from $500 to $1,000 worth of clothing free of duty, while Mr. B., (whose tailor in New York makes better clothes and fits him better,) wishing to bring in ten or fifteen yards of cloth to be made up here, has to pay the full duty on the same.

If tourists go abroad purposely (which they do in many instances) to stock up their wardrobes for a year or two ahead, there is no more reason why they should not pay the full duty on all wearing apparel, household furnishings, jewelry, &c., than that Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co. or Tiffany & Co., or the large woolen houses should be permitted to bring in their goods free of duty. The duty on woolen cloths is higher now than ever before, and I ask if it is just to allow the immense quantity of clothing and other merchandise coming in passengers' trunks to be admitted free of duty, under the plea of personal effects, to the great detriment of the cloth importers, silk dealers, tailors, and dressmakers in this country, and last, but not least, to the great army of working people, journeymen tailors and dressmakers' seamstresses, who lose the labor of making up all these goods?

I hesitated to address you, but your very fair article of last week on the enforcement of the law led me to believe you would give both sides a show. As a constant reader of THE TIMES I am aware your sentiments are against the tariff. I will not discuss that. I do not approve of it, as a whole, but we have got it, and now let us live up to it and "enforce the law."

The very people who bring in all this stuff are the ones best able to pay the duties. We don't hear anything about the "injustice" and "annoyance of the law" from anybody who does not try to evade it. They are not obliged to buy their things on the other side, and if they prefer to do so they should pay the duties the same as they would on their wines or cigars.

WILLIAM E. HODGKINS.
27 School Street, Boston, Sept. 4, 1897.

Complains of Riverside Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very glad to see attention called in your paper of Sept. 2 to the disorderly condition of Riverside Park. From Mount Tom up the grass and walks are strewn with papers. Wherever luncheon is eaten the greasy coverings, sometimes with fragments of food, are thrown down on the ground, and wherever the news is read the paper is dropped as the reader finishes it, and where they fall there they lie unmolested till the next wind drives them on. Workmen and visitors wear paths down the green banks wherever they fancy—sometimes by the side of the rightful walks and steps. Large holes are dug before the benches, and it seems as if at some time when the grass was cut the children tossed it over the walks, and there it, too, remains to add to the general untidiness. A favorite trick of the children is to throw themselves face downward on the grass and catch hold violently, so that when they rise they have torn up by the roots a good handful. One lady saw a boy deliberately attempt to destroy a large tree by cutting a deep circle around the trunk.

Although there are numerous signs of "No dogs allowed at large," the license extends to them, and they do their best mildly to imitate their owners. Of course, they could not if they tried accomplish half the destruction the unchecked children can.

All this is since the beginning of July. Before that time everything was done to start the Park in good condition. Large sods were planted where grass was needed, the walks were clean, and there was a look of attractiveness which seemed to vanish in a night. Your correspondent suggested placing Riverside Park in the "care of the public," but as there is no chance to sit and eat and drink on the Boulevard, I hardly think the results would be the same, although it might be worth trying. By drinking I refer only to water, which was introduced after the hayoc began, and seems to help it on.

Riverside Park might now be called Anarchist Park. For I think that in its present state it would make an excellent kindergarten and primary department for the students of that school.

I wish something could be done in the interest of beauty, order, and cleanliness.

YOUR CONSTANT READER.
New York, Sept. 5, 1897.

Fifth Avenue's Deplorable Condition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much interest in your issue of the 4th inst. the deserved rebuke to Gen. Collis. Aside from the great pecuniary loss to the business people of Fifth Avenue, they have suffered in many other ways, not the least of which is that of health. I recently returned to New York with the intention of remaining, but was advised by my physician to leave at once, as the terrible odors would certainly be productive of serious consequences. It is very evident that Gen. Collis is not the man for his present position, and the residents and business people of deplorable Fifth Avenue will rejoice when he retires. He can feel assured that there will be no statue erected to his memory, for the recollection of Gen. Collis will be ever vivid in the minds of the people of New York, particularly those of Fifth Avenue.

MARY SCOTT ROWLAND.
Richfield Springs, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1897.

Judge Lawrence Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of all the possible Democratic candidates suggested for the office of Mayor of Greater New York no man has seemed to me so well fitted for the position as Justice Abraham R. Lawrence of the Supreme Court.

With the highest integrity and a clear, powerful mind, he has served the State with dignity and devotion for more than twenty years. His record is an open book, each page of which calls forth our admiration. He represents the best type of American manhood.

His long experience on the bench and his wide knowledge of municipal law would be of infinite value in construing our new and complex charter. He has always been a hard-working citizen, and would be an appropriate candidate for all workingmen. His people have long been identified with the interests of the State.

Cornelius Lawrence, the first Mayor of New York ever elected by the people, was of the same stock, and John Lawrence, an early Colonial Mayor of the city, was an ancestor. The name of Lawrence inspires confidence. Let our motto be, "Don't give up the ship."

R. LINDSAY.
New York, Sept. 6, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Depends on the Crops.

There is always money enough in the country to move the crops provided the crops are big enough to call it out.—Indianapolis Journal.

Incompetent.

"Don't you consider the Venus de Milo beautiful?"

"I don't know about that; she couldn't run a typewriter to save her life."—Chicago Record.

Overworked.

Bill—I think your friend is overworked.
Jill—What makes you think so?
Bill—Why, I understand every man in town has borrowed money of him.—Yonkers Statesman.

Verbal Eccentricities.

Hobson—I saw as soon as I met him that he was hot about something.
Wigwag—How was that?
Hobson—He treated me very coldly—Philadelphia Record.

Wasted Talents.

"If you had only employed your great ability to some honest line of life," said the sociologist, "don't you think you could have had just as much success?"

"More," admitted the confidence man. "There isn't half the competition in an honest life."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Little Deprivation.

Mrs. Avnoo—Bridget, the parlor windows are so dirty I can't see through them.

Bridget—Wull, Mum, I only just came from the front door, and beyant the faces of Miss Fashion and her young man in the bay windy opposite thur's nothin' across the way wort lukin' at.—New York Weekly.

MADAM HICKORY.

Wilbur Larremore in The Bachelor of Arts

Fit theme for song, the sylvan maid,
Who, if she knew not fauns or satyrs,
Had conjured oft, in mossy shade,
Visions of savage pale-face haters!
I trow she dined on pork and maize,
In cabin single-roomed and sooted,
Quite innocent of frills and stays,
Warm-hearted and barefooted.

Her beauty surely brought her note—
Perchance the frankness of her manners;
Gossip o'er racy tales did gloat
To prove her scruples not Diana's.
But when the hero husband came,
He crushed the scandal pests like vermin;
A terror hedged the hero's name,
And she was white as ermine.

Thenceforth, a matron fair and fat,
She shared the doting hero's station;
Thais with Alexander sat
And heard the plaudits of a nation.
What though small souls, with furtive leer,
Revived old rumors of dishonor,
The hero held her yet more dear,
And stainless as Madonna.

Weary of Fortune's smile and frown,
She died without the White House portal;
But never wife wore richer crown,
A hero's troth and love immortal.
That love had made a queen of her
Whom haughty dames turned prudish backs on;
And History smiles, but has no slur
For Mistress Andrew Jackson.

ENGLAND'S PLAN ACCEPTED

Proposal for a Joint Commission to Control Greek Revenues Adopted by the Powers.

TREATY ALMOST CONCLUDED

Only the Dates for the Payment of the Indemnity by Greece to Turkey Remain to be Settled—Negotiations May End To-morrow.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7.—The Marquis of Salisbury's proposal for the constitution of an international commission representing the six powers to assume control of the revenues with which Greece will guarantee the payment of interest to the holders of old bonds, as well as payment of the indemnity loan, has been accepted by the powers. The only remaining question is the dates for the payment of the indemnity. The powers desire to insert these dates in the treaty of peace, but the British Ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, suggests that they leave the dates to be determined upon by the international commission.

The Ambassadors expect that all the details of the treaty of peace will be settled on Thursday next. The Ambassadors have decided to defer the discussion, until peace is signed, of the Turkish Government's note announcing the appointment of an Ottoman Governor of Crete and its intention to retain the Turkish troops in Crete.

BITTER FEELING IN ENGLAND.

Salisbury's Proposal Regarded as a Victory for Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Marquis of Salisbury's latest proposal for the settlement of the terms of peace between Turkey and Greece is generally regarded as a victory for German diplomacy, and much bitter feeling is displayed in England over the British Premier's backdown.

The new proposal was what Germany had been holding out for, namely, the control of the Greek revenue in the interest of all the creditors of Greece, as well as for the security of the loan to Greece for the purpose of paying her indemnity to Turkey.

Turkish Gendarmerie in Crete.

CANEA, Crete, Sept. 7.—The Turkish gendarmerie has been placed under the command of officers of European gendarmeries, the powers paying the expense and receiving therefor half of the customs revenue.

THE ADVANCE ON KHARTOUM.

Berber, Only 200 Miles from the Objective Point, in the Hands of the British.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A special dispatch from Cairo says that Berber, the next town of importance on the Nile in the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition upon Khartoum, has been occupied by Soudanese, who are friendly to the British. Berber is only about 200 miles from Khartoum.

The Dervishes have evacuated Berber, and have retired to Metemmeh. Major Gen. Hunter, with four gunboats, has gone to Berber. Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, the British Commander in Chief, will follow immediately.

INDIAN REVOLT SUBSIDING.

The Orakzais Appear Disheartened, and the Swatis Comply with the Government's Demands.

SIMLA, Sept. 7.—The frontier reports are more favorable. The spies say the Orakzais appear to be disheartened. They lost fifteen men killed in the attack on Fort Gulistan and are now holding councils.

The British Political Officer at Malakand reports the Swatis to be submitting and to be surrendering more guns and swords, which, with the previous surrender of arms and the fines imposed, completes the Government's demands and terms for the punishment of the Swati tribes.

Bids for Indian Securities.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The invitation of the India Council for tenders of drafts for one crore of rupees (about $5,000,000) produced tenders to-day of 292 lacs of rupees, (about $14,600,000,) at an average rate of 1s. 4 1-16d. The Government allotted 11 per cent. of the offers from the tenderers at the highest price.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Decrease of Exports and Increase of Imports Shown This Year.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Board of Trade returns for the month of August show the imports to have been £33,371,385, an increase of £890,912 over August, 1896. The exports for August, 1897, were £18,773,997, a decrease of £1,552,799 from August, 1896.

For the eight months of 1897 ending on Aug. 31 the imports were £294,755,179, an increase of £11,438,513 over the same period of 1896. The exports for the eight months of 1897 ending on Aug. 31 were £157,685,901, a decrease of £3,195,774, compared with the same period of 1896.

SIR LEWIS WILLIAM CAVE.

Death of an Eminent English Jurist and Editor.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Sir Lewis William Cave, Judge of the High Court of Justice, died here to-day.

Sir Lewis William Cave was known for many years as an eminent jurist and editor and publisher of many legal works. At the time of his death he was sixty-five years old. He was educated at Rugby and at Oxford. In 1859 he was called to the bar, and six years later he was appointed a revising barrister. He was made Recorder of Lincoln in 1873, and a Justice in 1875, and in 1880 he was appointed Commissioner to investigate the Parliamentary elections in Oxford.

He became one of the Justices of the High Court in 1881. That year he was also knighted. As Judge in Bankruptcy, in 1883, he was the first to administer the new bankruptcy act.

Canadian Steamship Service.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Mr. Peterson of Peterson, Tate & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, has given an emphatic denial to the statement of John Torrance of the Dominion Line obtained in a dispatch from Montreal and published in the United States, in which Mr. Torrance is quoted as saying that Peterson, Tate & Co.'s fast Canadian steamship line project is dead, owing to the fact that the company has been unable to finance it. Mr. Peterson says the statement evidently emanates from parties hostile to the scheme and he declares that the organization necessary to carry out the new steamship service is progressing rapidly.

German Port in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—News has been received from China that the port of Tung Yung Kow, near Foo-Chow, is to be sold to Germany as a coal and naval station. Negotiations have been in progress for some time, and the Chinese Government has favorably considered the proposal in recognition of Germany's services to her in the retrocession of the Lio-Tung Peninsula.

President Crespo Decorated.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Emperor William has decorated President Crespo of Venezuela with the Order of the Red Eagle.

William Lewis Winans's Fortune.

LONDON, Sept. 7.— William Lewis Winans, formerly of Baltimore, who died here on June 25 last, left a fortune of £2,522,000 ($12,610,000.)

Death of Count Von Thun.

VIENNA, Sept. 7.—Count Von Thun, Stadthalter of the Duchy of Salzburg, is dead.

LIEUT. VON HAHNKE'S DEATH.

Henry Labouchere Renews the Insinuation that It Was Due to a Quarrel with the Emperor.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Henry Labouchère, in Truth, to-day renews the mysterious hints which have been in circulation since the death of Lieut. von Hahnke of the German Navy, son of Gen. von Hahnke, Chief of Emperor William's Military Cabinet, who met his death by drowning in July last, while accompanying his Majesty on his trip to the Northland aboard the Imperial yacht the Hohenzollern. In so doing Mr. Labouchère once more publishes the intimation that the Lieutenant's death was a sequel to the black eye which Emperor William received at about that time.

According to one story, the black eye was caused by a blow from a rope which was being whirled about by the wind. Another story has it that the Emperor so coarsely abused Lieut. von Hahnke that the latter committed suicide. Still another version of the affair is that the Lieutenant, stung by the Emperor's sharp words, resented them to the extent of blacking his Majesty's eye, and then took his own life. Truth, in to-day's comments on the affair, says: "It is worthy of remark that the authorized version was most obligingly impressed by the officers and men of the Hohenzollern upon every tourist they met."

The official version of the affair seems to be that Lieut. von Hahnke, who was accompanied by a brother officer, accidentally ran into the river Grondalselv on his bicycle while trying to avoid a collision with a shying pony. The river, it is further explained, is a raging torrent, from which escape is impossible, and when the Lieutenant's companion came upon the scene all trace of von Hahnke, except his cap, had disappeared.

Mr. Labouchère says: "We have received a letter saying that on the day following von Hahnke's death a dummy figure of the same size and weight was tossed into the torrent in order to test its effect. When the dummy was drawn in it was found to be torn to pieces, and everybody agrees that von Hahnke's body must have met a similar fate. Yet, since the appearance of Truth's remarks, it is announced in Berlin that the body has been recovered after being six weeks in the raging torrent, and that it will be brought home for burial."

THE RUSSO-FRENCH ALLIANCE

The Paris Soleil Shows How It Increases the Chances of a General War in Europe.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The French press is still greatly exercised over the effect that the Franco-Russian alliance will have upon European politics.

Prince Bismarck, in an interview, a report of which was published in The Gaulois to-day, admitted that the time was propitious for the snatching of Egypt and the Suez Canal from England, but said he did not believe that Frenchmen had any passionate interests in that question, adding: "Perhaps they are right to wait for us Germans to become still more deeply involved in our foreign policy, for now we have neither leadership nor principles—nothing whatever. Every one is groping about, and the treasures of influence I labored to accumulate are being profitlessly squandered."

The Soleil, in an important article, draws a contrast between the Dreibund and the Russo-French alliance. Germany and Austria, the paper says, have no claim to each other's aid unless attacked simultaneously by two adversaries, while the Russo-French alliance imposes the obligation to assist if either is attacked by a single enemy.

The implication of this contrast is that in the event of an outbreak of war hostilities would inevitably become universal, because under the present circumstances a war between France and Germany would be bound to bring Russia into the field, thus providing a basis for Austria and Italy to join in the conflict under the provisions of the Dreibund.

According to another statement, Russia only agreed to the treaty upon condition that France should abandon all idea of a war of revenge upon Germany for the purpose of recovering Alsace-Lorraine. This is borne out by the statement of the Buda-Pesth Nemzit, the organ of the Hungarian Foreign Office, that Emperor William, during his visit to St. Petersburg, obtained a confidential assurance, which he imparted to Austria and Italy, that the proposed Franco-Russian treaty was purely defensive and devoid of hostility toward any power whatsoever.

THE KAISER'S RUSSIAN VISIT.

Prince Bismarck Says It Was So Much Wasted Time.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The Gaulois to-day prints an interview with Prince Bismarck, in which he is quoted as having expressed fear that the efforts made at Peterhof were so much wasted time. What was required, the ex-Chancellor is said to have added, was a serious, active agreement with a well-defined programme and much clear-sightedness and tenacity to achieve a result whereby the pretensions of Great Britain could be stayed.

The Prince was further quoted as remarking: "It is absolutely certain that Germany will not succeed in attaining this end, and she might regret having harassed England too much."

THE MARQUIS DE ROCHAMBEAU.

Death of a Grandson of the French Officer Who Aided Washington at Yorktown.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The Marquis de Rochambeau died at the Chateau Rochambeau, in the Department of Loir-et-Cher, on Sept. 4, after a long and painful illness. The Marquis was a grandson of Count Rochambeau, who commanded the French forces during the war for American independence, and whose army, with that of Gen. Washington, compelled Lord Cornwallis to surrender at Yorktown in 1781.

Henry Vignaud, Secretary of the American Embassy at Paris, who informed the Washington Government of the death of the Marquis, was instructed by Secretary of State Sherman to convey to the family of the deceased an expression of the sincere sympathy of the American Government.

Opposition in Rome to Bishop Keane.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a despatch from Rome saying that several members of the Sacred College of Cardinals, particularly Cardinal Ledochowski, Prefect of the Propaganda, strongly opposed the nomination of Bishop Keane, formerly rector of the Catholic University at Washington, and now Consultor to the Congregations of the Propaganda and Studies, to the Archbishopric of New Orleans.

DEATH PENALTY FOR BARRIL.

Sentence of the Would-Be Assassin Made More Severe.

MADRID, Sept. 7.—The sentence imposed upon Barril, the Anarchist who attempted to murder the Chief and Assistant Chief of the Barcelona police on Friday last, which was originally forty years' imprisonment, has been changed to the death penalty.

ACTOR ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Vernon Ramsdell of New York Long Stranded at Reading.

READING, Penn., Sept. 7.—Vernon Ramsdell, an actor of New York, where, it is said, he has a wife, attempted to commit suicide last night by taking laudanum. Ramsdell was a member of a troupe which disbanded for the Summer after closing an engagement at a Reading theatre last April, and he has been here since.

Lack of funds and a fruitless search for employment caused his attempt at self-destruction. He is now at St. Joseph's Hospital, Reading, and will recover.

Children's Day at Manhattan Beach.

The final display of fireworks at Manhattan Beach for the season will occur on Saturday night. Before the season ends, however, Mr. Pain has determined to give a free afternoon show to all the children and adults escorting children, who will be on hand about 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. They will have an opportunity of seeing how the Chinese, Japanese, and Malays fly kites, enjoy Welzman's feat of manufacturing 100 pounds of candy on a tight wire, and afterward share the pleasure of eating it, and will see greased-pole climbing, aquatic feats, and day fireworks, among other things.

NEW YORK WOMAN'S PLIGHT

The "Duchess of Rio Grande," nee Conger, Arrested with the "Duke" in London.

THEY ARE ACCUSED OF FRAUD

The American Embassy Declines to Interfere on the Ground that the Woman Forfeited Her Nationality by Marrying a Foreigner.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Duke and Duchess of Rio Grande were arraigned in the Marylebone Police Court this morning charged with defrauding hotels and boarding houses. The Duke is said to be a Brazilian nobleman.

The prisoners were brought up with a motley assemblage of ragged criminals. They had slept in the cells at Holloway and showed the effects of the uncomfortable night they had passed. Nevertheless, the Duke rested his chin jauntily on his gloved hand. He is a short, dapper man, with pompadour-cut hair, pointed beard, and waxed mustache. The Duchess is a handsome woman, about thirty years of age, with refined features. Her face was swollen from weeping. The Duchess said her father lived in a village in Northern New York, and she added that he was an artist and a member of the Artists' Board of Awards of the Chicago Exposition.

A hotelkeeper and the landladies of two boarding houses confronted the couple in court to-day. Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley, one of the landladies, said the female prisoner, with an infant and nurse, went to her house on June 20, at night, and engaged a room, the woman saying that her husband was dining at his club. The male prisoner arrived later and explained that he had been yachting, and that his baggage was delayed. They staid at Mrs. Stanley's house until Aug. 10, making many excuses when asked for money or for explanations as to why their baggage was not forthcoming. Finally, Mrs. Stanley was compelled to have the Duke and Duchess expelled from her house. The landlady said she felt sorry for the woman, as her husband neglected her shamefully.

While residing with Mrs. Stanley the Duke and Duchess gave the names of M. and Mme. Edgar Serge de Niel. The woman said her husband was a Duke and a Count, that he had half a dozen titles, and that "some Emperor" was about to confer another title upon him. This portion of the evidence caused the Presiding Magistrate to remark, sarcastically: "And that will make seven titles." Continuing, the landlady said the Duchess assured her that Mrs. Col. W. H. Reynolds of Providence, R. I., was her best friend, and would pay her board. But Mrs. Reynolds called, and no money was mentioned.

A clerk of the Royal Hotel, Blackfriars, testified that the Duke and Duchess arrived at that hotel on May 17. They represented that they were from New York, having arrived by the steamer Mobile. The prisoners, the witness continued, staid at the hotel a month, where they failed to pay their bills, and gave the name of De Niel. The husband was much away, and the couple were finally ejected and their baggage was retained, owing to their failure to pay their bill.

Another lady testified that the prisoners represented themselves as the Duke and Duchess of Rio Grande, and told a similar story about their baggage having been lost. They were eventually ejected from this house also.

The defense asserted that the prisoners offered security for their bills, but the Magistrate said it was a clear case of defrauding the hotel and boarding houses, and he remanded the prisoners for a week, offering to release the female prisoner on £50 bail, half of the amount of the frauds charged against the prisoners. Both were eventually returned to Holloway Jail in the Black Maria.

A young grandson of ex-Senator Conger of Michigan and another American, who refused to give his name, were present in court to-day. The latter said: "I will find bail for the woman, but the husband may rot in jail. She is well known in Chicago and is a woman of the highest talents and character. She became fascinated with this worthless man, married him, and had perfect faith in him. I presume he is a Duke. I have lived in Brazil, and know that any one can get titles there."

The female prisoner appealed to the United States Embassy for protection, on the ground that she was an American, but the Embassy officials replied that she had forfeited her citizenship by marrying a foreigner. The Embassy, however, will be represented at the trial.

The woman is well known in New York as Mrs. Clara Conger. She married the man, whose name is De Niel, there in 1896. The Brazilian Minister says there is no such title as Duke of Rio Grande.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"The Proper Caper" is the title of the farce that will be presented at the Garrick Theatre Oct. 4.

"The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," Madeleine Lucette Ryley's farce, will be presented at the Harlem Opera House Monday.

F. A. Leon, stage manager of the Savoy Theatre, London, arrived on the Ohio Sunday and began rehearsals yesterday of

Steve Brodie will appear in a half-hour sketch, descriptive of night scenes in a Bowery saloon, at the Pleasure Palace next week.

Gerard Coventry has resigned his position as stage manager of the Casino owing to a disagreement with one of the principal members of the company.

"Leah the Forsaken" will be next week's attraction at the Murray Hill Theatre. Nance O'Neil will appear as Leah and Franklyn Richie as Rudolph.

"The Captain of the Nonsuch" will be presented at the Star Theatre Monday. "The Privateer" company will close Saturday and begin its road tour.

Celeste Wynn will play the part of Lucinde in "Half a King" with Francis Wilson, succeeding Christie MacDonald. The piece will open at the Broadway Theatre Sept. 20.

C. L. Graff, business manager for Walter Damrosch, arrived in the city yesterday to begin preparing for the opera season. David Hispham arrives to-day on the Teutonic to fill some concert engagements previous to the opening of Mr. Damrosch's season.

Juliette Nesville has recovered from her attack of hoarseness, and will sing all of her songs to-night at the Knickerbocker Theatre. E. E. Rice has invited all of the "In Town" company to visit the Herald Square Theatre this afternoon and see "The Girl from Paris."

Charles Dickson yesterday cabled an offer to Adolf Link, who is now appearing at the Lessing Theatre, Berlin, of the part in "The Prince and Prima Donna" which Louis Mann was to have played. Mr. Link is a successful actor, who has appeared in German and English comedy.

"The French Maid" at the Herald Square Theatre, Augustus Cramer, who originated the rôle of Tom Everleigh in the English production of "The Girl from Paris," will play the same part in Mr. Rice's Boston production of the same piece. Others will be Georgia Caine and Fred Lenox.

"Nature," the spectacular play at the Academy, is attracting large audiences. To-night Grace Taber will take the place of Elaine Gryce, and on Monday Sybil Johnstone will appear in the part now played by Amelia Brigham. An entirely new version of words and music will also be given Monday.

The one hundredth performance of "The Circus Girl" will be given at Daly's Theatre to-night. The piece runs merrily, and it looks now as if the proposed revival of "The Geisha" would be postponed until quite late in the Fall. Virginia Earl, Nancy McIntosh, Cyril Scott, and James Powers all retain their original parts.

To enable the "A Stranger in New York" company to open at the Garrick Theatre Monday Charles Hoyt has decided to close its Western tour Friday night in Cleveland.

Jessie Shay, the well-known pianist and pupil of Alexander Lambert, returned to New York Saturday. Miss Shay has been absent in Europe nearly a year, in which period she gave a series of successful concerts.

An Actress Dies in Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Blanche Hillman, an actress of the Maude Hillman company, died this afternoon from a ruptured blood vessel, at the Hotel Warner, in this city, where she had been for nearly a month. Her mother was with her at the time of her death.

DEATH OF EDWARD L. PIERCE.

The Boston Lawyer and Author and Philanthropist Dies in Paris—Biographer of Sumner.

A cable dispatch from Paris announces the death of Edward L. Pierce, the well-known Boston lawyer, author, and philanthropist. Mr. Pierce was born in Stoughton, Mass., March 29, 1829, and was graduated at Brown University in 1849. In early youth he took a strong interest in public affairs, and was always fond of writing. While still in college he wrote several able articles for The Democratic Review. In those days he was a Democrat, as opposed to the Whigs, and one of his essays was in favor of the Executive veto, a function to which the Whigs were hostile at the time.

Mr Pierce was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1852, taking one of the class prizes. From the Law School he went to Cincinnati, and entered the office of Salmon P. Chase. He was Mr. Chase's private secretary in Washington.

Mr. Pierce, who already had made for himself something of a name as a legal writer by his monograph "Secret Suffrage," which was quoted broadly by political papers on both sides of the Atlantic in 1856, published in 1857 a book on "American Railroad Law." It was the first book on the topic, and still remains a standard authority in its recent edition. The same year Mr. Pierce returned to Boston and became an active opponent of Know-Nothingism. Through his influence Carl Schurz was induced to go to Boston and join in the fight.

Shortly before the breaking out of the war Mr. Pierce opposed before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature the proposed repeal of the personal liberty law in a speech which was commended highly by Gov. Andrews. He was a delegate to the Chicago National Republican Convention in 1860, which nominated Lincoln, and again at the Cincinnati Convention in 1876, when he strongly opposed the anti-Chinese plank.

When the war began he enlisted as a private in the Third Massachusetts Regiment. It is asserted that he was the first to suggest to Gen. Butler the possibility of arming the negroes. His article printed in The Atlantic of November, 1861, entitled "The Contrabands at Fort Monroe," created a great stir in the North and bitter denunciation in the South.

In 1862 Mr. Pierce was appointed by Secretary Chase to take charge of the freedmen and the plantations of the South Carolina Sea Islands. Here again his environment gave him inspiration, and he wrote for The Atlantic "The Freedman at Port Royal."

In 1863 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third Massachusetts District. From 1870 until 1880 Mr. Pierce held many public offices in Federal, State, and city service. He represented Milton in the Legislature for one year from 1873. At this time he began his great work, entitled "Memoirs and Letters of Charles Sumner," a work that was to absorb the next ten years of his life. For ten years he was a lecturer at the Boston University Law School.

While connected with the Massachusetts Board of State Charities he made several journeys to Europe and carefully studied the principles of foreign prisons, asylums, and reformatories. President Hayes in 1878 appointed him Assistant Treasurer of the United States, but he declined to accept the honor.

DEAD ON HIS OWN VESSEL.

R. F. C. Hartley, a Maine Ship Owner, Expires Off Vineyard Haven.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Sept. 7.—The schooner Richard F. C. Hartley of Boston, Capt. Falker, from Gardiner, Maine, for Philadelphia, has put in at this port bringing the body of Richard F. C. Hartley, the owner of the vessel, who died on board yesterday from old age.

Mr. Hartley was widely known in shipping circles, especially in the State of Maine. He was eighty-nine years old, a native and a resident of Saco, where he had been for a long time largely engaged in shipping. His health had not been good during the past few years, and for this reason he was taking a trip on the schooner which bears his name. The body was taken to Saco to-day.

A KIRMESS AT NYACK.

Entertainment Held in Aid of the Nyack Hospital Fund.

NYACK, Sept. 7.—A kirmess on a large scale opened in Nyack this evening in aid of the Nyack Hospital Fund, and its success was fully assured, as nearly all the seats in the hall had been sold in advance.

All the most prominent persons of Nyack and vicinity are interested in the kirmess, and many of the dancers are selected from among the wealthiest families here. The entertainment is given in a large building by the river side, formerly used as a boat-building establishment. It has been transformed into a large and handsome hall, profusely trimmed with flags and bunting, and presents a very attractive appearance. The building and grounds are brilliantly lighted by electricity. A large addition has been built to the hall, to be used for a bazaar.

There are fourteen dances in the kirmess, each under the chaperonage of competent and well-known women, and all were given with good effect to-night. After this matinées will be given each afternoon and performance each night the remainder of the week, including Saturday night.

Many persons were present this evening from different villages and towns along the Lower Hudson, who have purchased season tickets for the five nights.

The Nyack Hospital Association have purchased a site for their buildings on Midland Avenue, and it is expected that the receipts will enable them to proceed at once to the erection of the building.

PINAR DEL RIO PACIFIED.

The Civil Governor So Informs Captain General Weyler.

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—A wealthy planter and land proprietor, a Spaniard by birth, and a resident for over thirty years at Consolacion del Sur, Señor Rodriguez San Pedro, who is Civil Governor of the Province of Pinar del Rio, informed Captain General Weyler to-day that in his opinion the Government may withdraw the regular troops from that province, as the gendarmes and volunteers are sufficient to suppress the small groups of insurgents scattered over that territory.

AMERICAN CITIZEN MALTREATED

Imprisoned as a Cuban Insurgent Sympathizer, Without a Trial.

Lorenzo Vives, an American citizen, who was for five months confined in the Cabanas Prison in Havana, without trial, was a passenger on the steamship Yumuri, which arrived at this port yesterday. Vives said that he was calling upon a man, by appointment, at the Hotel Angleterre, in Havana, when he was arrested.

It was the result of a conspiracy, he said, in which the prime mover was F. Villamil, the hotel proprietor, who is also a Captain in the Spanish volunteers. He declares that there was no evidence against him and no attempt was made to prove that he had committed an offense. He was arrested simply because of a suspicion that he was an insurgent sympathizer, without any pretext for the act having been alleged.

"Another American," said Vives, "when accosted that way refused to submit without first seeing the American Consul. He was not arrested. But I was so certain that no case could be made out against me that I went along. I was kept incommunicado for five days in the Cuartel de Orden Publico, or military station house.

"They put me in a cell below the ground that was filthy and dark. It was so small that I could not lie down straight in it. The food was unfit to eat. They brought me a cup of water once a day.

"I was taken to the Cabanas on the fifth day. Betancourt and Lene were there, and other Americans, who have since been released through the efforts of Consul General Lee.

"I expected to be poisoned, as others had been, or to be deported to the penal colony of Cueta. I escaped such fate, but the experience in the Cabanas seemed to be as bad as any torture could be. I was housed in a rotten shed. They gave me coffee once a day. The biscuits were bad, and the beans, the principal article of food, were decayed."

Through the efforts of Consul General Lee, Vives finally secured provisional liberty on the condition that, pending the settlement of his case, he should report once a week ot the police.

Vives admits that he went to Havana in the interest of the Junta, but the Spanish officials could not prove this.

CORBIN-PARSONS NUPTIALS

Daughter of Col. Corbin Weds a Young Lawyer in the Governors Island Chapel.

A PICTURESQUE WEDDING

Army Officers in Full Uniform and Prominent Society People the Guests —Reception at Col. Corbin's Home —Dancing in the Headquarters.

Framed in a level of sombre greensward, with the sheen of the tossing waves of New York Bay lighting its dim interior, and with visions of Bartholdi's colossal statue floating through its open portals, the little chapel of St. Cornelius, on Governors Island, sheltered the altar over which Miss Katherine Corbin, daughter of Lieut. Col. Henry Clark Corbin, Adjutant General of the Department of the East, plighted her troth to William Usher Parsons yesterday afternoon. From the presence of high military officials and leaders of New York social circles, the wedding festivities partook both of the glitter of military life and the éclat of an event of the best society. The Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, officiated.

The ceremony and the accompanying features were marked with a picturesqueness and freshness alien to the conventional wedding. On the pleasantly winding walks of the island, where blue-coated soldiery marched with formal tread, little save the energetic tooting of the numerous craft plying up and down the bay served to remind one of the proximity of the great City of New York. Col. Corbin's residence is one of a row of unpretentious cottages facing a shady plaza. A national flag almost screened the front of the dwelling, and the cut flowers and potted shrubs well-nigh transformed the veranda into a grotto of flowers and foliage. Here Col. Corbin greeted his guests, for whose accommodation special steam service, including one of Uncle Sam's revenue cutters, ran from the Battery to the island at frequent intervals.

The March to the Chapel.

Passing the row of officers' quarters, a brick walk leads to one side where the Chapel of St. Cornelius stands facing the open green, which rolls to the waters of the bay. Soft rugs and matting carpeted the walk. When all the guests had been received, the bridal party formed before the home of the bride and marched to the chapel, the wedding gowns and dark costumes forming a kaleidoscopic effect of pleasing tints.

Owing to the small size of the chapel, only the families and intimate friends of the bridal party witnessed the ceremony. Around the altar and solidly banked on the sharp arch above the chancel were masses of white rhododendrons and palm leaves, the arch keyed with a small silk American flag with a tiny Yale flag below. Projecting from the walls of the chapel were military ensigns and guidons of gold and purple. Half hidden in an alcove hedged with rhododendrons and maiden-hair ferns a string quartet struck sweet strains.

Gen. Wesley Merritt, who is in charge of the island, accompanied by his staff and Gen. Daniel Butterfield, preceded the bridal party, attired in full military dress, and were shown to seats of honor. As the bridal party approached, the orchestra played Mendelssohn's "Priest's March," followed by a violin solo "Berceuse," by Palm, and changing to the sweet strains of the Lohengrin "Bridal Chorus," as the bride entered the sanctuary leaning on the arm of her father.

Ten young girls, gowned alike in silk mull over white silk trimmed with pink ribbons, with pink sashes and picture hats of white, with pink ribbons, formed a fair advance guard for the bridal procession from the Corbin home to the chapel. They were Miss Lewellyn Parsons, Miss Kitredge, Miss McElroy of Rochester, Miss Edith Williams of Detroit, Miss Miles of Washington, Miss Milmine, Miss Greeley of Boston, Miss Secomb of Washington, Conn.; Miss Stoddard of New Haven, and Miss Huskins of Chicago. All carried shower bouquets of pink carnations. Following these pretty skirmishers came the bride and her father. The bride wore a gown of white organdie and lace, with white satin ribbon trimmings, with tulle veil attached to the coiffure with orange blossoms and a small circle of diamonds. Miss Bertha Phillips of Chicago was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the sisters of the bridegroom, Miss Parsons, Miss Abigail Parsons, Miss Charlotte Parsons, and Miss Louise Parsons. Their costumes were similar to those of the other attendants of the bride. For the bridegroom, his brother, Henry Parsons, was best man, and the ushers were Joseph Pierson, C. E. Milmine, Dr. J. Bentley Squier, and the brother of the bride, Rutherford Hayes Corbin.

Scattered through the chapel were the military guests in their gold and blue regimentals, mottling the light costumes of the ladies and the sombre dress of the men with vivid coloring. From the island the invited guests were Col. and Mrs. Worth, Capt. and Mrs. Gilman, Capt. and Mrs. Cecil, Col. and Mrs. Ludington, Col. and Mrs. Byrne, Miss Byrne, Col. and Mrs. Rodgers, Miss Rodgers, Major and Mrs. Woodruff, the Misses Woodruff, Major Patten, Col. and Mrs. Glenn, Miss Foote, Capt. James Allen, Major and Mrs. Kimball, Dr. and Mrs. Purviance, Lieut. and Mrs. Rafferty, Mrs. Kilpatrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Harris, Miss Harris, Lieut. Parker, Dr. Cabell, Lieut. Saffold, Lieut. Threlkeld, Lieut. and Mrs. Gose, Lieut. and Mrs. Ely, Capt. Fornance, Lieut. and Mrs. McAlexander, Lieut. F. W. Fuger, Lieut. Dogherman, Lieut. and Mrs. Bush, Miss Bush, the Misses Goodwin, Major and Mrs. Phipps, Mr. Phipps, Capt. and Mrs. Ayres.

From Fort Hamilton were Major and Mrs. Ramsay and Lieut. and Mrs. Hancock; from Fort Slocum, Lieut. Raibourn, Lieut. Fracy, Mrs. George E. Dalrymple, and Capt. and Mrs. Wood; from Willets Point, Major and Mrs. Knight; from Fort Wadsworth, Col. and Mrs. Sinclair, Lieut. Callan; Col. J. F. Weston, from New York, and Col. F. L. Guenther from Washington, D. C.

Among other invited guests were Mrs. Jaffray McVicar, Gen. and Mrs. Sam Thomas, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Charles Worthington, Gen. and Mrs. Rodenbough, Dr. and Mrs. Bleything, Mr. John Mason, Gen. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. John Corbin, Gen. H. V. Boynton, Washington; Gen. and Mrs. Butterfield, Gen. C. M. Dodge, Lieut. and Mrs. Greene, Mrs. and Miss Liver, Lieut. McNeil, Capt. Poindexter, Lieut. Winston, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Goin, Capt. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Senator Brice, Major J. R. Myrick, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Barber and son, Lieut. and Mrs. Hancock, Capt. C. N. Aborn, Capt. and Mrs. Nicol Ludlow, U. S. N.; Mr. Sherman Hall, Miss Guenther Lieut. Johnson, Major and Mrs. Smith, Major and Mrs. Hall, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Miss Van Wyck, Mr. Murat Halstead, Miss Halstead, Col. and Mrs. Van Rensaaeler Cruger, Lieut. and Mrs. Carbaugh, Lieut. Burgess, Lieut. W. W. Wright, Mrs. G. A. Blanchard, Gen. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Wood, Miss Bless, Lieut and Mrs. E. D. Hoyle, Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, Mrs. W. D. Bickham, Dayton, O.; Mrs. Rodney Foss, Washington, D. C.; Miss Strickle, Dayton, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Hollett Burrows, and Mr. and Mrs. Edgell.

Under the National Ensign.

During the ceremony the solemn words of the ritual were spoken to the soft refrain of the intermezzo from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana." Through the ribboned aisle the bridal procession retreated and marched to the Corbin residence. Upon the green the post band played sweet music in welcome. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons stood beneath the folds of the National ensign hanging over the cottage entrance, and received the congratulations of their friends. The bride, who is a very pretty and attractive woman, looked charming in the setting of bunting and blossoms.

Spread on the lawn in front of the house were a number of tents, in which the wedding luncheon was served. Squads of soldiers stood at attention about the lawn.

In the evening the headquarters were transformed into a ballroom, where the young people danced and made innocent merriment. A fence of foliage plants, set off with white rhododendron blooms, led into the large rooms where dancing was in progress. Banks of flowers and green exotics walled the rooms, and the sight of the uniformed officers and fair women whirling in the cadences of the dance was strikingly pleasing.

Telegrams of congratulation were received from President McKinley and Secretary of the Navy Long. The bride is a graduate of Farmington Seminary, and the bridegroom, who is the son of George Parsons, a well-known business man of this city, was graduated from Yale in 1895, graduating from Columbia Law School during the present year, and entering the law firm of Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor. A pretty home, which has been furnished by Col. Corbin, at Irvington-on-Hudson, awaits the young couple on the completion of their honeymoon jaunt.

Ivory—Wyckoff.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Times this morning announces the marriage, at Vevay, Switzerland, yesterday, of James Ivory of Edinburgh and Florence Theodora, daughter of W. S. Wyckoff of New York.

Mount—Bell.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7.—The marriage of the Rev. Harry Newland Mount of Oxford, the only son of Gov. Mount of Indiana, to Miss Verda D. Bell of Crawfordsville, took place at noon to-day in the First Presbyterian Church.

Goodrich—Churchill.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 7.—Ralph L. Goodrich, Clerk of the United States District Court, and Miss Juliette Churchill, daughter of ex-Gov. Thomas J. Churchill, were married here to-night. The bride belongs to the celebrated Churchill family of Kentucky. She is a niece of Mrs. Luke Blackburn of Kentucky. Her father was the commander of "Churchill's Brigade" during the war of the rebellion.

Mr. Goodrich is a native of Syracuse, N. Y.. He came South in time to don a Confederate uniform during the war. He was appointed to the position he holds by Judge Henry C. Caldwell at the close of hostilities. He won some fame as a writer, and is one of the best linguists in the country.

Fled From the Show to Marry.

Eva Brown, nineteen years old, of 135 Commerce Street, Newark, who left home some time ago, was found by her mother, Mrs. Herman, performing at a Wild West Show in Jersey City on Saturday night. Mrs. Herman created a scene and endeavored to force her daughter to go home. The girl refused, and called to her aid a performer named Joseph Steckler, and together they escaped from the tent. They went to the residence of Justice of the Peace Beck, by whom they were married. Mrs. Herman, when shown the certificate, threatened to have Steckler arrested for abduction, but finally quieted down and went home. The couple had been engaged for some time, and the manager of the show had arranged to have them married at the performance to-night, but Mrs. Herman's unexpected appearance spoiled his plan.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Mary M. Voorhies.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Malvina Voorhies, who died on Monday, will be held this afternoon at her late home, 104 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Voorhies was in her seventy-ninth year. She was born in New York City, where she lived until thirty-three years ago. She then removed to the Montague Street house, where she spent the rest of her life. While in New York she was a member of the Willet Street Methodist Episcopal Church. On going to Brooklyn she joined the Pacific Street Church, and later transferred her membership to the New York Avenue Church. She was active in charitable work, particularly in that of the Brooklyn Maternity and the Methodist Episcopal Church Home. At the time of her death she was First Directress of the Maternity and Honorary President of the home. Two daughters survive her. The funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. Melville B. Chapman, former pastor of the New York Avenue Church and the Rev. Thomas Stephenson of Hornellsville, N. Y.

Thomas Rich Buchan.

Thomas Rich Buchan, well known in the wholesale paper business, died at his home, 205 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Monday, from pneumonia, after a brief illness. Mr. Buchan, who was born in this city fifty-one years ago, was the son of James Buchan, a well-known soap manufacturer. For several years he had been connected with the wholesale paper house of F. A. Flynn & Co., at 32 Beekman Street. He was very popular in the trade, and was Adjutant of the paper men's division in the big sound-money parade last

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John A. Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY.
Market letter on application.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
Members:
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St.
487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge.
20 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE
Equitable Gas Light and
New York and East River Gas Companies:

A plan and agreement, dated September 1st, 1897, providing for the union of the properties and business of the Equitable Gas Light and New York and East River Gas Companies, have been formulated and have been approved by the respective Boards of Directors of the two Companies. Copies of the plan and agreement, showing the distribution of new securities among the present stockholders, can be obtained from the undersigned. Stockholders are referred to such agreement, under which the undersigned will act as depositary with full power to take all proceedings necessary or expedient to consummate the plan of union. The agreement will not become effective until the deposit of two-thirds of the stock of each of the Companies, and the right to deposit will expire on October 1, 1897. A syndicate has agreed to purchase for cash the shares of stockholders not desiring to convert present holdings into new securities, and stockholders must indicate their election to convert or sell for cash at time of deposit.
New York, September 7, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Depositary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, a proposition was presented for the purchase of the shares of this Company, or an exchange of said shares for the securities of a new Company, consolidating this Company with the New York and East River Gas Company, as set forth in the foregoing advertisement of the Central Trust Company, Depositary.
After full consideration, it was unanimously resolved to recommend the acceptance thereof by the stockholders of this Company.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. P. MILLER, Secretary.
New York, September 2, 1897.

The New York and East River Gas Company.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The New York and East River Gas Company, held September 7th, 1897, it was unanimously resolved to recommend that the stockholders of this Company deposit their shares of stock under the plan of union with The Equitable Gas Light Company of New York and the agreement dated September 1st, 1897, with the Central Trust Company of New York, as Depositary.
Copies of the plan and agreement can be procured at this Company's office, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, September 1, 1897.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant
General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
Notice is hereby given that the right to convert bonds of the above issue into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,320 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds,
will terminate November 1st, 1897.
Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By EDWARD D. ADAMS,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

The professional workers for reaction made much ado yesterday over representations that a yellow fever scourge is about to devastate the South. Room traders sold stocks short and prudent holders of stocks liquidated; thus there were sales enough to hold the market at the opening back somewhat. But before the day was over natural tendencies and the better conditions of business were dominant, and net changes for the day were generally on the side of advances.

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Commission house transactions were larger than they have been at any time since the present market improvement began. Those commission houses do the most business who have closest relationships with the biggest of Wall Street's financial interests. There can be no doubt as to where the really strong men in the financial world stand in relation to the security market. Among such interests there is no hesitation; they proceed upon lines of confidence marked out by actual knowledge of the best increases being scored on every side in commercial and industrial affairs.

Railway earnings continue uniformly encouraging. The records so far made are, however, likely to prove small beside the figures which present and future business provide. To-day the New York Central statement for August is due with its increase of $450,000 compared with the same month last year. Increases maintained at this rate—and so far September's earnings are in excess of the August record—are equal to an increase of 5 or 6 per cent. dividend upon the entire capital stock of the New York Central Road.

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London bought stocks here yesterday—bought New York Central, bought Louisville, bought Northern Pacific, bought liberally throughout the whole list. Exchange rates are firm, but in high banking circles it is predicted that recessions must be soon scored. And the same authorities go on record as predicting that gold imports will be announced soon. The biggest of Wall Street's banking houses have not hesitated from the start in forecasting gold importations.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $25,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 113¼, and $10,000 5s, registered, at 114¼.

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In State bonds, $3,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 85½, and $800 do, small, at 81.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Ref.	1%	Northern Pacific	1⅞
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	2⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	3⅜
Am. Tobacco	½	Reading	½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chicago & Alton	1	Reading 2d pf.	½
C., Bur. & Quincy	1¼	Rio G. West. pf.	2½
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	5⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¼
Consol. Gas	¾	Southern Pacific	⅝
Detroit Gas	5¼	Penn. C. & I.	⅝
N. Y. Central	¾	Texas Pacific	¾
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	1	U. P., Den. & Gulf.	⅝
Norfolk & Western	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Norfolk & West. pf.	½	Wis. Central pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Bay State Gas	1	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
Can. Southern	½	Mo. Pacific	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	1½
Del., Lack. & W.	1½	Nat. Starch	1
Flint. & P. M.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¾
Great Northern pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Ill. Steel Co.	⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Laclede Gas	⅝	St. P., M. & Man.	1
Louis. & Nash.	½	U. S. Leather	½
Met. Traction	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 1st, t. r.	1	Rome, W. & O. con.	1
Ft. W. & Den. C. 1st.	1½	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	1¼
Kings Co. El. 1st.	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
M., L. & W. ext. 5s.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	1
Or. S. Line inc. 6s, when issued	1	Tenn. Div. 1st.	1
		Wabash deb. B.	2

Bonds Declined.

Kansas Pacific 6s, '96 ex-coupon 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼ per cent.
Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4¾@5 per cent. for good names.
Clearing House exchanges, $81,371,456; balances, $4,788,880; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $195,456.
Money on call in London, 1 per cent. Discounts in the open market, 2 per cent. for short and 2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.
Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¾@4.84 for sixty-day bills, $4.86⅛@4.86¼ for demand, $4.86⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@4.83¾ for commercial.
In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40 and 40⅜.
New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—55c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c discount. St. Louis—80@60c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ½, to 44¾; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 75⅝; Erie, ⅜, to 18⅜, and Pennsylvania, ¼, to 58¼. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, 1¼, to 64; Illinois Central, ⅞, to 109¼; New York Central, ¾, to 113½, and St. Paul, ¼, to 101. Atchison sold at 16¼. British consols closed at 111⅜ for money and 111½ for the account.
In Paris rentes declined 20c, to 104f 22½c. Exchange on London at 25f 21c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 187 and in Lisbon at 46.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted on the Stock Exchange. No sales.
Commercial price of bar silver, 54¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 42¼c.
The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 345,098.52 ounces of silver bullion.
Bar silver in London, 25d per ounce.
The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$3,893,512
Exports in the same period	28,782,691
Net exports	$24,788,179
Net exports, 1896	23,516,120
Net exports, 1895	33,362,356
Net exports, 1894	66,648,885
Exports, 1893	14,718,363

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On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .06, buyer 60; 1,000 Comstock bonds at .05, 100 Fortuna at 11.25, and 1,000 Pharmacist at .09. On the Mining Exchange 1,200 shares of Annetta sold at .40¾@.46½, 1,200 Miami at .37½, 6,500 Rocky Mountain at .12¾@.13½, 2,300 Anaconda Colorado at .46½@.49, 3,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¾@.09¼@.08½, 1,000 Cannon Ball at .01, buyer 3; 2,500 Isabella at .29, 500 Jefferson at .07, 600 Mollie Gibson at .21@.21¼@.21, 1,700 Pharmacist at .08½, and 2,700 Work at .05¼@.04¾.

ACTIVITY IN READING.

The Reading stocks were all strong in the early dealings yesterday, and the common showed much activity. It sold as high as 28¾, the highest quotation made for some time. The first preferred was also strong, selling at 50⅝. The second preferred sold at 34¾. Closing quotations showed that each of these stocks had made a net gain for the day of one-half of 1 per cent.

NEW ENGLAND CONFIDENCE.

A member of the Stock Exchange firm of Clark, Dodge & Co. talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding New England conditions and the feeling among the investors and speculators of that section toward securities. He said:
"One of the members of our firm has lately returned from a business tour in New England. He was very much impressed with the great improvement that is taking place in that section of the country. Many mills in Massachusetts and Connecticut which have long been shut down because of the slackness in trade are once more running on full time and paying good wages. New factories are going up in various localities. There is a general bestirring in manufacturing centres.
"The New England maker of machinery and implements, the shoemaker, hatter, spinner, all foresee for their respective industries a period of unexceptional activity and profit. They know the difference between good and dull times, and are preparing to secure their share of the large business that the increased circulation of money will bring to their workshops. When new concerns are springing up, there must exist a strong confidence in the coming of a steady demand for products, and as far as I can see there is the best of reasons why they should hope to dispose of large stores of goods in the coming few months.
"This general revival in manufacturing is moving side by side with a lively interest in the security market. The New England man of means sees for himself the records that are being made by American securities, and he is entering the list of investors. He has satisfied himself that investments in our American securities are certain to prove safe and profitable. He has confidence in their future, and he does not reckon with those elements founded on anything which seems to him to be unstable. His native shrewdness has taught him that the time has come for such investments, and the New Englander is too practical to let opportunities of this sort pass unheeded.
"From our advices we can justly say that there has not been in many years such a sanguine spirit among New England investors as to the bright outlook before the country. They are determined to have—and they are actually having now—those benefits which in other prosperous times have been regarded as the share due their section of the country. And they enter the security market with the same feeling of safety and hopefulness which inspires them in the reopening of old and the building of new mills."

NEW YORK CENTRAL EARNINGS.

The strength and activity of New York Central yesterday was due largely to reports that the road's earnings for August, which will be made public to-day, will show much larger increases than are looked for. Houses with close Vanderbilt connections were quoted as making such statements. Unlike most Wall Street rumors, these on New York Central are well founded. The company's earnings for August will show an increase of approximately $455,000.

IRON MARKET PROSPECTS.

Another advance of 25 cents a ton in the price of iron bears out the predictions which Tennessee Coal and Iron insiders went on record as making some time ago. And recent iron trade developments—the agreements between hitherto antagonistic companies and the resultant advances in iron market quotations—show that the enthusiasm of the Tennessee Coal and Iron people, which, only a few weeks ago, seemed almost foolish, was well warranted.
That the iron trade has improved is beyond any question. And that the larger iron companies of the country have come together to make profits assured, is promise that no part of such improvement will be allowed to slip by without contributing its quota to the dividends of these iron companies' stockholders.
Upon the best of authority it can be stated that before Sept. 20 the price of iron will have been advanced 50 cents a ton beyond present quotations.

GAS STOCKS ACTIVE.

The gas stocks were conspicuous in yesterday's market. Consolidated Gas had a sensational advance to 202¼, breaking all previous records. There were all sorts of rumors on the Street to explain the rise, the two most widely circulated stating, one, that the company's dividend rate is to be made 12 per cent., and the other that the company's surplus is to be divided in the shape of an extra dividend of 20 per cent. on the stock.
The advance in Consolidated Gas naturally gave rise to further talk of a general consolidation of all the New York gas companies, and this attracted speculative attention to the other local issues. Equitable and Mutual stocks were in demand at higher prices, Equitable selling as high as 295 and Mutual at 307. For the latter stock 310 was bid at the close.
East River Gas common weakened, owing to offerings, when issued, of the new preferred stock of the consolidated East River-Equitable Company (as provided by the Central Trust Company's plan) at 94. The right to subscribe to the bonds of this new company, given to East River stockholders of record Sept. 10, sold at 1¾ per cent. These rights carry the privilege to subscribe for the new bonds at par to the amount of six-tenths of the stock held. The new bonds, as per the consolidation plan, was quoted, when issued, at 105 bid, offered at 108.
Among the foreign gas stocks, Syracuse Gas was strong on continued buying by the interests hitherto active in the stock. It closed at 32 bid, with no stock offered under 33. On the Stock Exchange Detroit Gas scored a remarkable advance of 5¼ points, selling at 50. Laclede Gas was weak, and there were evidences of liquidation by inside interests. Chicago Gas was inactive, less than 5,000 shares being traded in.

NORTHERN PACIFICS STRONG.

Northern Pacific preferred was the most conspicuous stock in yesterday's market. Over 72,000 shares changed hands, and the stock advanced to 56¼, closing ⅛ under that figure, with a net gain for the day of 3⅞ points. Early in the day there was buying of the stock by large financial interests who have been active on the bull side throughout the recent advance in the market. Later European houses became buyers and Boston helped the advance along by taking about 10,000 shares. There were evidences of Morgan buying. The advance was accompanied by talk of a dividend on the preferred stock to be declared in October, friends of Mr. Morgan being the authorities for such rumors.
Northern Pacific common was also active and strong, nearly 30,000 shares of the stock being dealt in, and its price advancing to 20, at which figure it closed, Northern Pacific 3 per cent. bonds sold as high as 61.

ONE CORPORATION'S BUSINESS.

New York Air Brake insiders go on record as predicting that the company's business for the month of August will show an increase of 200 per cent. over that of the same month of last year. During the past thirty days orders have come to the company in larger volume than ever before in its history. In July the business increased 50 per cent. over that of July, 1896.
President Starbuck is credited with having in view plans involving large orders, contracts for which the company will make within a short time, the terms having been agreed upon. President Starbuck will leave for the West to-morrow on a trip which promises to result most profitably for the company.

MANHATTAN'S FLUCTUATIONS.

Manhattan Elevated stock, although comparatively inactive, attracted much attention yesterday. In the early hours there was a sudden break to 104⅝, due to a combined raid by the bear traders. The bulls in Manhattan graciously stood aside and allowed the bears to expend all the energy they had. Then the stock was taken in hand again and suddenly shot up to 107. There was not as much joy in this particular section of the bear camp at the close yesterday as there was at noon, when Manhattan was down below 105.

DENVER AND GULF AGAIN.

Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf was comparatively active yesterday, 3,500 shares of stock being dealt in. It sold as high as 6½, closing fractionally under that price. Buying by Boston interests was largely responsible for the stock's strength. According to Boston advices Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf is to be made active during the next few weeks and is to be a conspicuous feature of the stock market.

MISSOURI PACIFIC TALK.

Missouri Pacific is gradually becoming more active. Nearly 28,000 shares were traded in yesterday and the stock sold as high as 40¼. Later, when the yellow fever scare became the topic of conversation in the room, there was a slump in Missouri Pacific to 38⅛. A subsequent rally closed the stock at 39. Missouri Pacific insiders are talking bullish on the stock and are predicting that future earnings will show even much better things than the company's recent statement. There is also a bull pool in the Missouri Pacific, which for some days has been getting itself ready for action.

AS TO BAY STATE GAS.

There were indications yesterday that the recent weakness of Bay State Gas had not been due entirely to liquidation of the stock. Judging from the way in which it is acting, manipulation, evidently by a pool, has had more to do with the decline in the stock than anything else. It begins to look very much as though some people have been at work to get the stock down in order to accumulate some of it, and to get its quotation low enough to make the advance which they have evidently planned all the easier to bring about.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Outside securities were generally strong yesterday, the local gas stocks being the features of the market. Glucose was weaker, closing at 47 bid, 1 point under Saturday's final quotation. Standard Oil also showed slight weakness. Electro-Pneumatic stock sold at 1¾, and closed at 1½ bid, stock offered at 1⅞. Philadelphia interests, who of late have been liberal sellers of Electro-Pneumatic, are said not to be prompt in sending the stock to New York for delivery. In fact, although it may sound ridiculous, there is a well defined belief on the curb that Philadelphia has been engaged in the wild and reckless game of selling short stock quoted at $2 a share. Even if Philadelphia should win, which is doubtful, Philadelphia's profits will not be particularly enormous.
Apropos of Electro-Pneumatic, there was a meeting of that company's Directors in this city yesterday. Two new members of the board were elected, one being Mr. James M. Townsend, Jr., a brother of Judge Townsend of the United States District Court. At the meeting the company's counsel made the statement that the State of New Jersey had been satisfied, by a payment made last week, in the matter of the company's taxes, gossip regarding which has been so general of late.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	203	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109	111
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	193	194
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	77	79
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	5	6
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	108
Buffalo Crosstown 6s	106	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	335
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	37½	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	69	75
Kings County Traction	44	46
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	98	100
New Orleans Traction common	5	7
New Orleans Traction preferred	23	25
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	153	155
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	86½	87½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	80	82
Union Ferry stock	68	69
Union Ferry 5s	106	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	86
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock	145	150
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds	73	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	25	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	293	295
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	310	320
Madison (Wis.) stock	60	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	94	95
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	119	121
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	113	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con.	103½	106½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	97	99
St. Joseph (Mo.)	41	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	90
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	145	147
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	150	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	32	33
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	87	88
Western Gas Co., bonds, Milwaukee	102½	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common, when issued	47	48½
Glucose preferred, when issued	93¾	94½
Herring-Hall Marvin	2	4
Herring-Hall Marvin pf.	21	23
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	73	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	100
Lorillard Company pf.	113	115
Michigan-Peninsular Car	11	13
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
New York Biscuit Company	104½	106
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Pratt & Whitney	8	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	62	65
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	322	324
Trenton Potteries	12	15
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	52
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	157	158
Worthington Pump Company pf.	91	95

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	26	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	40
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	50	51
New York & New Jersey Telephone	139	141
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	142
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	28
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	31
Trow Directory pf.	27	110
Wool Exchange	108	

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	310	316	327
4th week Aug.	$43,175	$42,309	$48,355
Month	136,068	123,440	136,964
From July 1	267,949	247,519	263,331

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

Mileage	1,528	1,459	.....
4th week Aug.	$126,226	$119,665	.....
Month	380,848	382,741	.....
From July 1	730,498	745,398	.....

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
4th week Aug.	$308,899	$267,388	$268,538
Month	1,003,109	862,258	896,747
From July 1	1,960,809	1,702,311	1,676,198

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

Mileage	928	928	928
4th week Aug.	$176,218	$148,931	$137,830
Month	487,899	417,245	408,935
From July 1	870,225	750,659	727,913

CHICAGO, INDIANA & LOUISVILLE—

Mileage	537	537	537
4th week Aug.	$96,552	$77,537	.....
Month	296,978	239,140	.....
From July 1	589,487	486,464	.....

CLEVE., CIN., CHI. & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,850
4th week Aug.	$419,064	$344,910	$397,625
Month	1,248,262	1,120,960	1,202,294
From July 1	2,347,920	2,189,114	2,454,425

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—

Mileage	192	192	192
4th week Aug.	$36,433	$33,394	.....
Month	100,130	104,056	.....
From July 1	187,774	224,018	.....

ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN—

Mileage	189	189	189
Month Aug.	$97,768	$114,154	$87,146
From July 1	187,805	209,509	168,706

GEORGIA & ALABAMA—

Mileage	450	340	365
4th week Aug.	$22,931	$25,818	$11,005
Month	79,475	79,755	48,953
From Jan. 1	162,103	154,303	299,034

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—

Mileage	173	173	173
4th week Aug.	$15,523	$11,783	$12,336
Month	44,493	35,142	37,293
From July 1	97,533	74,094	75,872

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	372	372	372
4th week Aug.	$44,166	$47,237	$48,421
Month	131,038	145,074	140,167
From Jan. 1	929,267	1,003,392	908,764

LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	166	166	166
Month Aug.	$51,071	$46,317	.....

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

Mileage	2,975	2,975	2,905
4th week Aug.	$367,100	$375,237	$380,860
Month	1,770,940	1,650,787	1,727,160
From July 1	3,566,397	3,278,880	3,410,102

MEXICAN CENTRAL—

Mileage	1,860	1,860	1,860
4th week Aug.	$313,983	$275,070	$287,595
Month	986,767	825,398	768,947
From Jan. 1	8,598,185	6,520,396	6,107,587

MEXICAN NATIONAL—

Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
4th week Aug.	$142,534	$135,416	$113,247
Month	467,378	396,715	345,629
From Jan. 1	3,848,799	3,157,366	5,717,898

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Mileage	2,197	2,069	2,023
4th week Aug.	$388,833	$361,622	$330,069
Month	987,769	983,529	881,311
From July 1	1,795,687	1,790,508	1,631,582

MOBILE & OHIO—

Mileage	687	687	687
Month Aug.	$113,805	$279,137	$250,812
From July 1	610,949	547,597	496,069

NORFOLK & WESTERN—

Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,567
4th week Aug.	$222,823	$186,300	$180,380
Month	950,174	804,372	780,460
From July 1	1,807,872	1,620,559	1,552,809

OHIO RIVER—

Mileage	224	224	224
4th week Aug.	$23,834	$22,013	$20,466
Month	85,506	85,300	84,323
From Jan. 1	585,311	639,300	505,843

ST. LOUIS S. W.—

Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
4th week Aug.	$133,000	$122,500	$133,400
Month	372,400	343,000	384,900
From Jan. 1	2,759,162	2,864,703	3,092,113

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

Mileage	4,805	4,754	4,494
4th week Aug.	$510,831	$486,371	$539,782
Month	1,565,073	1,442,092	1,551,354
From July 1	3,048,637	2,865,677	3,052,455

CLEVE., CIN., CHI. & ST. LOUIS for July—

Gross earnings	1,069,655	1,008,154	1,162,133
Op. expenses	846,593	820,341	921,925
Net earnings	233,965	247,813	240,207
Fixed charges	238,525	231,560	235,077
Surplus	14,539	16,252	5,130

GREAT NORTHERN for the month of August—

St. P., M. & M. leased lines	1,451,631	1,388,370	1,186,069
Eastern Ry. of Minnesota	154,318	174,780	133,451
Mont. Cent. Ry.	171,655	167,186	117,291
Total	1,777,585	1,710,287	1,436,210
For two months ended Aug. 31—			
St. P., M. & M. leased lines	2,898,633	2,738,939	2,376,280
Eastern Ry. of Minnesota	319,907	336,655	249,807
Mont. Cent. Ry.	337,864	335,412	231,538
Total	3,556,405	3,411,008	2,857,625

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for July—

Gross earnings	53,352	37,837	36,279
Op. expenses	36,236	31,029	30,788
Net earnings	17,116	6,808	5,493
Fixed charges	11,143	10,286	10,176
Surplus	5,973	*3,478	*4,683

*Deficit.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN for July—

Gross earnings	306,797	206,273	208,673
Op. expenses	169,722	141,721	129,535
Net earnings	137,075	64,552	79,138

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY'S Lines for July—

Gross earnings	4,521,642	3,817,528	3,988,962
Operating ex.	2,708,133	2,490,934	2,688,855
Net earnings	1,813,509	1,317,594	1,300,107

UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF for July—

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
155	158	5	Adams Express	158	158	158	158	.....
122	125	40	American Coal	120	120	120	120	.....
25½	26	2,205	Am. Cotton Oil	25½	26¼	25½	26	+ ¼
78⅝	79½	277	Am. Cotton Oil pf	79⅜	79⅜	79	79	− ⅛
13⅞	14	1,670	American Spirits Mfg.	14	14	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅜
33	33½	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
156½	156⅝	20,789	Am. Sugar Refining	155¼	157⅝	154½	156⅞	+ 1⅝
120	120¼	6,182	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	118	120¼	118	120⅜	+ 2⅝
95⅜	95½	7,855	American Tobacco	95½	95¾	94½	95⅝	+ ½
113¼	114	11	Am. Tobacco pf	114¼	114¼	113¼	113¼	.....
36⅞	38	28	Ann Arbor pf	38	38	37	37	.....
15½	15⅝	2,725	At., T. & S. F.	15⅜	16	15⅜	15⅝	.....
33½	33⅝	14,495	At., T. & S. F. pf	34	34	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
19¼	19½	3,725	Baltimore & Ohio	18	19½	18	19⅝	+ 1½
5⅞	6¼	200	B. & O. Southw. pf	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅝
12⅝	12⅞	20,750	Bay State Gas	13⅞	13⅞	12	12⅝	− 1
32	32¼	390	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	32	32	32	32	.....
120½	121½	245	Brooklyn Union Gas	121½	121¾	121	121	.....
1⅛	1¼	100	Brunswick Co	1½	1½	1¼	1½	− ⅛
58	58½	2,400	Canada Southern	58⅜	58½	58	58	− ½
14¼	14⅜	600	Central Pacific	14½	14½	14	14	.....
26½	26⅝	12,925	Chesapeake & Ohio	26⅞	26⅞	26⅛	26½	.....
161	...	400	Chicago & Alton	160	161	160	161	+1
99⅝	99½	30,730	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	99	99½	98	99⅛	+1¼
12¼	12½	1,200	Chi., Ind. & Louis	12½	12½	12	12⅜	− ⅛
36¼	36½	906	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	37	37	36½	36⅝	.....
N·I	104⅜	4,687	Chicago Gas	104¼	104½	103⅞	104	− ⅜
17½	17⅝	9,189	Chicago Great West.	18	18	17⅛	17⅜	.....
98⅜	98⅝	52,771	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	99	99	97⅝	98⅝	+ ⅝
145½	146	237	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	+ ¼
125¾	126	4,899	Chi. & Northw.	126½	126½	124⅜	126¼	.....
92⅜	92⅝	9,648	Chi., Rock. Isl. & Pac.	93	93	92⅛	92⅞	+ ⅝
39⅜	39⅞	6,478	C., C., C. & St. L.	39½	39⅝	38⅝	39½	+ ⅜
84	87	12	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	26½	1,956	Colorado Fuel & Iron	26⅜	26½	25⅜	26¼	− ¼
...	...	10	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	75	75	75	75	.....
7	7¼	200	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	7	7	7	7	− ⅛
6⅛	6¼	300	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
20	25	250	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	22½	24⅜	22½	24⅜	+5⅜
39	39⅜	1,300	Consolidated Ice	39⅜	40⅜	39¼	40⅜	+ ⅛
202	204	3,801	Consolidated Gas Co.	199⅜	202¼	199	202	+3¼
119	120	974	Delaware & Hudson.	119¾	119¾	119¼	119	− 1
160	161⅜	600	Del., Lack. & West.	160	160	160	160	−1½
...	13¾	495	Denver & R. G.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
49¼	49½	5,738	Denver & R. G. pf.	50	50	49	49⅜	+ ⅝
13½	13½	520	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+5¼
51	...	950	Detroit Gas	45	50	45	50	+5½
17⅝	17⅞	2,425	Erie	17⅜	18	17⅜	17⅝	+ ¼
43	43½	1,500	Erie 1st pf	43⅜	43½	42⅜	43	− ¼
23⅜	24¼	300	Erie 2d pf	24	24	23½	24	.....
13	14	200	Flint & P. M.	13	13	13	13	−1
17	19	27	Ft. W. & D. C.	18	18	18	18	.....
38	38	3,890	General Electric	38	38	37⅜	37⅝	− ⅜
139	141	200	Great Northern pf	140	140	140	140	−1
...	...	400	H. B. Claflin Co	97½	98	97½	98	.....
106¼	106¾	1,938	Illinois Central	107	107	106	106⅜	− ⅜
49	50	400	Illinois Steel Co	49	49	49	49	− ¼
13⅜	13⅝	627	Iowa Central	13¼	13½	13	13¼	− ¼
41	41½	480	Iowa Central pf	41⅜	41⅝	41½	41½	− ⅛
48	48½	1,160	Laclede Gas	48¼	48¼	48	48⅛	− ⅜
93	96½	75	Laclede Gas pf	93½	95¼	94½	94½	.....
220	225	475	Lake Erie & West.	225	225½	221½	222¼	−1
76½	77	700	Lake Erie & West. pf.	76½	76½	76	76½	.....
177	178	130	Lake Shore	177½	177½	177½	177½	.....
40	45	78	Long Island	42	43	42	43	− ⅜
62⅜	62½	25,893	Louisville & Nashville	62⅜	62⅝	61⅜	62½	.....
106¼	106⅝	7,380	Manhattan Con	107	107	104⅜	106⅝	− ⅛
123½	124	775	Metropolitan Traction	124½	124½	123½	124	− ⅛
108	108½	700	Michigan Central	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¼	− ⅜
...	...	10	Michigan Pen. Car pf.	55	55	55	55	.....
27	28	100	Minn. & St. Louis	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	− ¼
87½	89	4	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	.....
58	59	700	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	59½	59½	59	59	−1¼
15½	15⅝	1,245	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15½	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
36⅛	36⅜	4,805	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36½	36½	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
39	39¼	26,880	Missouri Pacific	40	40¼	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅛
29½	30¼	325	Mobile & Ohio	30½	30½	30	30	.....
38⅜	39	3,580	National Lead Co	39	39	38¾	39	.....
106	107½	70	National Lead Co. pf.	107½	107½	107	107¼	.....
19½	20	400	National Linseed Oil	19	19½	19	19½	−1½
11	13	116	National Starch	12	12	12	12	−1
8	8½	100	New Central Coal	8	8	8	8	.....
96¼	96⅞	1,675	New Jersey Central	96½	96⅞	95⅝	96½	+ ⅛
111⅞	112	10,102	New York Central	111⅜	112	111	112	+ ¼
119	120	16	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	120¼	120½	120¼	120½	.....
16½	17	610	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	16¾	17	16½	16½	− ⅜
18½	18⅝	1,400	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	18	18¼	18	18¼	.....
39¼	39½	2,550	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	39¼	39½	38¾	39½	+1
15	15⅜	900	Norfolk & Western	16	16½	16	16	+1
43¾	44	2,320	Norfolk & West. pf.	45	45¼	44	44½	+ ½
...	...	400	North American	...	5½	5½	5¼	+ ¼
20	20⅛	20,840	Northern Pacific	18¾	20	18¼	20	+1⅞
56¼	56¼	74,255	Northern Pacific pf.	53½	56¼	53½	56⅜	+3⅜
17⅞	18	1,490	Ontario & Western	18⅜	18⅝	17⅞	18	− ⅜
72½	73½	500	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	73	73	73	73	+ ½
37⅝	37½	8,250	Pacific Mail	37¾	38	36½	37⅝	+ ¼
...	...	500	Pennsylvania R. R.	114	114	114	114	+ ¼
2	2⅛	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2	2	2	2	.....
21¼	21⅞	375	P., C., C. & St. Louis	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	.....
59	60	500	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	60	60	59¾	59¾	+ ¼
9	9½	149	Pitts. & Western pf.	9½	9½	9½	9½	.....
180½	181¾	926	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	180½	181¾	180½	181	+ ½
28¾	28⅜	33,425	Reading	28¼	28⅝	27⅜	28¼	+ ½
56	56¼	15,990	Reading 1st pf.	56	56⅜	55½	56¼	+ ½
34⅜	34½	3,090	Reading 2d pf	34	34	34	34¼	+ ½
24	25	100	Rio Grande West.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
57	58	230	Rio Grande West. pf.	57½	58	57½	58	+2½
8⅝	9	1,220	St. J. & G. I.	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	−1
51¼	51⅜	1,000	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	51	51¼	50½	51½	+1¼
18	19	812	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	18½	19	18	19	−1
7⅝	7¾	500	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅝	7⅞	7½	7⅝	.....
55½	55⅝	900	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	55	55½	55	55½	.....
20⅜	21	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
6¾	6¾	830	St. Louis Southw	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
13⅜	13⅞	735	St. Louis Southw. pf.	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	.....
...	87	20	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	.....
122	125	187	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	123	123	123	123	−1
79⅜	80¼	4,430	St. Paul & Omaha	80¼	80½	79	80	.....
22¾	23¼	1,800	Southern Pacific	22¼	23	22	23	+ ⅜
11¾	11⅞	9,755	Southern Railway	12	12	11⅜	11⅞	.....
36	36⅛	11,342	Southern Railway pf.	36½	36⅝	35¾	36⅛	− ⅛
7⅜	8	220	Standard R. & T.	8	8	8	8	.....
33⅜	33¾	7,865	Tenn. Coal & Iron	33⅞	34	32¾	33¾	+ ¾
14½	14¾	1,840	Texas Pacific	14⅜	14⅝	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	17⅝	3,970	U. P. 1st lien	17⅜	17½	16⅞	17⅜	+ ⅛
6	6⅜	3,895	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	5⅞	6½	5⅞	6⅜	+ ⅝
9½	9⅝	960	United States Leather.	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	− ⅛
70¾	70⅞	2,490	U. S. Leather pf.	71⅜	71⅜	70⅜	70½	− ¼
19¼	20	850	United States Rubber.	20	20	19¼	19½	− ¼
69	70	110	U. S. Rubber pf.	70	70	70	70	+ ¾
9⅝	9½	3,805	Wabash	9¼	9¾	9	9¼	.....
22¾	23½	15,095	Wabash pf.	23	24	22⅞	23½	+ ⅜
109	111	56	Wells-Fargo Express	111	111	111	111	.....
95⅜	95½	9,905	Western Union Tel.	95¼	95⅝	95	95½	+ ¼
27⅞	31⅝	4,605	Wheeling & Lake Erie	27⅞	3⅜	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
11¾	12	453	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12¼	− ⅛
5½	6½	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	7	7	7	7	+ ½
Sales		603,418						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	...	Cleve. & Pitts.	160	...	Nat. St. 1st pf.	80	90
2s, r., 1907	111¾	112¼	Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	35	45
4s, c., 1907	112	112½	Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	5	N. Y. Air Brake	29	30
4s, r., 1925	126	126½	Com. Cable	175	...	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	94	95½
4s, c., 1925	126	126⅜	Consol. Coal	38	...	N. Y. & N. H.	178	180
5s, r., 1904	114	114½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	...	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	82
5s, c., 1904	114	114⅜	Dul., S. S. & A.	3¾	...	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	41	42
Currency 6s, 1898	102	...	D., S. S. & A. pf.	8	...	N. Y. & Gussie Green.	8	12
Currency 6s, 1899	105	...	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	115	116	Norfolk & Western	65	72
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102½	...	Erie Tel. & Tel.	73½	74½	Northwest Tel.	110	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102½	...	Ev. & T. H.	27	30	Ont. Mining	...	3½
			Ev. & T. H. pf.	43	46	Ore. R. & N.	36	39
Alb. & Sus.	175	...	F. & P. M. pf.	46¼	42¼	Oregon S. L.	21½	23
Alton & T. H.	59	63½	G. B. & W.	37	40	Penn. Coal	340	365
Am Express	115	117	Homestake	55	57	Peo. & East.	7½	8½
Am. T. & C.	92	94	Ill. Cent. 1.	96	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	173	...
Ann Arbor	14	15	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	...	Quicksilver	3	4
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	Joliet & Chi.	156	...	Quicksilver pf.	9	12
Brook. W. & W. pf., A.	90	92½	Kan. & Mich.	8	9	Rens. & Saratoga	182½	186
Buff., R. & P.	16	22	Keokuk & D. M.	4	4¾	R., W. & O.	119	...
Buff., R. & P. pf.	45	62	K. & D. M. pf.	16	18	St. P. & Duluth	26¾	27½
Bur., C. R. & N.	...	...	Keokuk & West.	34	38	St. P. & O. pf.	144¾	146
Canadian Pacific	73	73½	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	Sixth Avenue	190	194
Capital Traction	56	57	L. E. & St. L. pf.	1	...	T. P. Land Trust	8	9
Chi. & Alton pf.	167	...	Mah. Coal R.	128	...	Third Avenue	153	155
Chi. & E. Ill.	54	60	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	25
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	100½	101	Manhattan Beach	4	8	Tol. & O. C. pf.	45	65
Chi. & N. W. pf.	164	165	Md. Coal pf.	45	60	U. S. Express	45	47
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	26	28	Mexican Central	5½	7	West Chi. St.	1½	2
Consol. Ice pf.	85½	86¼	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1½	2	Wis. Central	34	36
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	...	Minn. Iron	59	60			
			Morris & Essex	168	170			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
330	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14	14	13⅞	13⅞
8,600	Am. Sug. Ref.	155⅝	158	154⅜	156⅞
440	Am. Tobacco	95¾	95⅝	94⅞	95⅞
370	A., T. & S. F.	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
1,610	A., T. & S. F. pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33¾	33⅞
529	Bay State Gas	13	13	12¾	12¾
30	Brook. R. T.	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼
850	Chicago Gas	104⅛	104½	103¾	104⅛
3,740	C., R. I. & P.	99¾	99¾	98¾	99⅛
12,500	C., B. & Q.	98⅞	99⅛	98	99⅛
18,780	C., M. & St. P.	98⅞	98⅞	97⅝	98⅞
180	Central of N. J.	99¼	99¼	95⅞	95⅞
50	Chicago & N. W.	126	126	126	126
120	Ches. & Ohio	26½	26½	26¼	26¼
300	C. Great West.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜
50	C., St P., M. & O.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅜	79⅜
10	Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
340	Gen. Electric	37⅞	38	37⅞	38
5,520	Louis. & Nash.	62⅝	62⅝	61⅜	62⅛
550	Manhattan	106¾	107	106⅜	107
2,970	Mo. Pacific	40¼	40¼	38¾	39¾
300	Mo., K. & T. pf.	36¾	36¾	36½	36½
60	N. Y. Central	111¾	112⅝	111	112⅝
200	N. Y., O. & W.	18	18	18	18
20	Nat. Lead pf.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106½
20	Northern Pac.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
10,150	Northern P. pf.	53¾	56½	53⅝	56⅜
430	Pacific Mail	37	37½	36⅜	37¼
15,710	Reading	28½	28¾	28	28¼
200	Southern R. R.	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅜
150	Southern pf.	36	36½	36	36
640	Tenn. C. & I.	34	34	33¼	33¾
10	Texas Pacific	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
90	Wabash	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
370	Wabash pf.	23⅝	23¾	23¼	23½
1,340	West. Union	95⅝	95¾	94⅞	95⅜
$7,850					

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	Brook. W. & W. 5s	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
2,000	Can. South. 1st	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
1,000	C., B. & Q. con.	116½	116½	116½	116½
16,000	Nassau El. 1st	99¼	99½	99¼	99½
32,000	Northern P. 3s	60½	61	60½	61
3,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s	89½	89¾	89½	89⅝
25,000	Texas Pacific 2d	32	32	32	32
15,000	U. P., Den. & G. 1st	44¾	45¼	44¾	45¼
$92,000					

An Error of Translation.

In the article on the Deutsche Bank's capital in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday an error was made in translating the remarks of Dr. Siemens, the General Manager. Where he is made to speak of "credits" showing a considerable increase he referred to deposits.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—On the completion of the down-town loop a bull point was made to-day in Lake Street "L," and the stock sold up to 19⅝, closing at 19¼. There was a disposition to let go of Cables, and West Chicago closed at 108, after having sold for 107½.

Clearing House settlements to-day:

American Strawboard Co.	20¼
C. & Chi. C. & D. com.	66
Brew. & Malt. Co.	8
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	30
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	30
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	50½
Cin. City Ry.	234
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	153¾
Lake St. Elevated	19
Int. Pkg. Co.	21
Int. Pkg. Co. pf.	40½
Mtl. & Chi. Brew. Co.	10
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	32
N. Y. Biscuit Co.	52
N. Chicago St. R. R.	237
Street's W. S. C. Line	18
W. Chicago St. R. R.	107¾
Lake St. El. t. ctfs.	16½
South Side El. R. R.	50½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 7.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows.

	Tuesday.	Saturday.
Alamo	.04¼	.04¼
Anaconda	.48½	.48½
Anchoria Leland	1.00	1.00
El Paso	.26½	.28
Argentum	.19¾	.18¾
Blue Bell	.03¾	.03¾
Confidence	1.10	.09¾
Elkton	.98¾	1.60
El Paso	.26½	.28
Crown Point	.23¾	.23
Gold Coin	.62	.60
Gold King	.53	.51
Golden Fleece	.30	.30
Grouse	.05	.05
Isabella	.30½	.30½
Jefferson	.08	.08
Moon Anchor	.09	1.01
Rhyonlat	.09¾	.09¾
Portland	.72	.69
Rawlings	.21¾	.23½
Rosa	.09¼	.09¼
Union	.23¾	.23¾
Work	.05½	.05¾

Sold by R. V. Harnett & Co.

R. V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange 10 shares Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room (Limited,) $100 each, at 70 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		
1,000	83¾	
Am Tobacco Co scrip		
100	86	
5,000	86½	
27,000	86	
At. T & S F gen 4s		
95,000	89	
45,000	88¾	
10,000b3	88⅞	
14,000	88¾	
65,000	88⅝	
26,000	88⅞	
2,000s20F	88⅞	
4,000	88⅞	
3,000s20F	88⅞	
35,000	88⅞	
500	89	
3,000s20F	88⅞	
10,000	88⅞	
5,000	88¾	
Adjustment 4s		
30,000	59¼	
10,000	58¾	
1,000	58½	
19,000	58¾	
20,000	58½	
1,000	58⅞	
17,000	58¾	
10,000	58⅝	
45,000	58¾	
5,000	58⅞	
142,000	58¾	
15,000	59	
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch		
2,000	108	
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs		
1,000	80¼	
Brooklyn R T 5s		
12,000	88¼	
2,000	88¼	
5,000	88⅜	
13,000	89	
23,000	89¼	
10,000	89	
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		
6,000	113½	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		
11,000	101¾	
5,000	102	
Canada So 1st gtd		
3,000	110¼	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		
7,000	94⅞	
5,000	95	
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s		
1,000	114½	
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		
35,000	40	
2,000	40¼	
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		
1,000	14	
Cent of N J gen 5s		
8,000	113½	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		
10,000	82⅞	
5,000	83	
10,000	82⅞	
2,000	83	
3,000	82⅝	
5,000	82⅞	
Chi, R & Q cons 7s		
7,000	116	
4,000	116½	
2,000	116¼	
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		
10,000	94½	
4,000	94¼	
5,000	94½	
Chi, R & Q conv 5s		
6,000	108¼	
10,000	108¼	
10,000	108½	
2,000	108⅝	
Chicago & Erie 1st		
6,000	111	
Chi, Ind & Louis refg 6s		
Co certfs	95	
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s		
1,000s20F	100½	
Chi & N W ext 4s		
2,000s20F	105½	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		
5,000	106¾	
1,000	106⅝	
2,000	106½	
Chi, R I & P deb 5s		
10,000	103½	
Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop		
10,000	45⅜	
8,000	45½	
15,000	45⅜	
1,000	45¼	
1,000	45¼	
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s		
1,000	95½	
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs		
10,000b3	64¼	
5,000	64⅜	
10,000	65½	
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs, 1st installment paid		
26,000	13½	
15,000	13¾	
10,000	14	
6,000	12¾	
Col & Ninth Av 1st 5,000	11o	
Commercial Cable 4s		
3,000	106¾	
Den & Rio Grande 4s		
3,000	88½	
Detroit Gas Co 5s		
25,000	91¾	
10,000	91¾	
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		
1,000	110½	
Total sales		

Det, Mac & Mar L G		
10,000	20	
5,000s3	20	
5,000	20	
Erie 1st ext 5s		
4,000s3	112	
Erie 3d mortgage		
10,000	112¼	
Erie gen lien 3-4s		
104,000	73	
82,000	73½	
Erie 4s prior bonds		
90,000	92⅝	
10,000	93	
21,000	92⅞	
20,000	92¾	
Evans & T H 1st		
1,000	108	
Ft W & D C 1st		
15,000	74½	
42,000	74	
10,000	75	
Ft W & Rio G 1st		
2,000	57½	
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s		
10,000	91¾	
Green Bay & W deb B		
8,000	7	
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		
16,000	99½	
Kanawha & Mich 4s		
1,000	78½	
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs		
24,000	94	
1,000	93¾	
Kan Pac 6s, 1896, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups		
10,000	110	
Kings Co Elev 1st 1,000	59	
Knox & Ohio 1st 5,000	113	
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		
1,000	102	
10,000	103	
10,000	102¾	
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st 2,000	118	
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s		
1,000	85½	
5,000	85¼	
5,000	85½	
Manhattan Ry con 4s 2,000c	97	
Mil, L S & W ext 5s 2,000	116	
Mil & St P Term 5s 1,000	113	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		
1,000	87	
1,000	87¼	
10,000	87⅛	
10,000s20F	87	
Mo, K & T 2d 10,000	63⅛	
11,000	63	
Mo, K & T of T 5s 4,000	82	
Mo Pac 1st cons 5,000	98	
10,000s20F	98	
2,000s3	98½	
Missouri Pac 3d 10,000	108	
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 2,000	74½	
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s 1,000	75¼	
Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st 1,000	107½	
N Y Cent 1st coup 2,000	118	
N Y, C & St L 4s 5,000	106⅛

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract—Knock-downs to Plaintiffs at Auction.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Isaac A. Lawrence to Cumming & Ferguson, the builders, for immediate improvement, five lots on the north side of One Hundred and Third Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 125 by 100. It is said that the price is about $65,000.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Fremont M. Jackson the five-story brick tenement 405 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 127 by 25 by 120. The same operators have also sold to Cohen & Levy the five-story brick building 130 Madison Street, 25 by 100.

Jefferson M. Levy has sold for about $8,500 the four-story front and rear buildings 23 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, 25 by 100.

Emil Balschun has sold for John Nilsson to Philip H. Krause for $3,500 the two-story dwelling 1,427 Bryant Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Jacob A. Zimmerman, for $50,258, the two five-story brick flats, 203 and 205 West Ninety-eighth Street, 52.7 by 145 by 29.10 by 140.3.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Rachel H. Whitehead, for $20,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling 72 West Ninety-first Street, 21 by 100.8.

L. J. Phillips & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Samuel Goldstein, for $15,419, the three-story brick dwelling 230 West End Avenue, 17 by 70.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Rosalynde de Lima Mayer, for $11,208, the three-story brick tenement, 456 West Fortieth Street, 25 by 98.9; also, in foreclosure, to Nathan Weiss, for $4,400, the two-story frame dwelling, with one-story frame building at rear, Clinton Avenue, east side, 66 feet north of Oakland Street, 46.3 by 100 by 43 by 100.

At 59 Liberty Street, Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at auction ten shares of the New York Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, at $70 each; par value, $100.

To-day Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 456 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 361.10 feet east of Railroad Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $10,930.

By John N. Golding, partition sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, southeast corner of Grand and Sullivan Streets, 20 by 50, four-story brick building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, William C. Breed, referee, Webster Avenue, east side, 60.7 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, runs south 41.4 by east 119.8 by north 100 by west 39.6 by south 70.8 by west 60.11, one-story frame building and vacant. Due on judgment, $7,213.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, William C. Breed, referee, 686 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 99.7 feet east of Webster Avenue, 18.6 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,078.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Miller, referee, 444 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 104.4, three-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $5,514.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Delancey, referee, 88 Monroe Street, south side, 114.4 feet east of Pike Street, 22.8 by 93.2 by 22.6 by 93.10, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $21,046.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Wentworth, referee, 1,046 to 1,052 Intervale Avenue, east side, 154.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 85.6 by 100, four three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,260; subject to other mortgages for $15,900.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Henry Smith, referee, the following vacant lots: Aqueduct Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 101.4 by 191.6 by 100 by 174.6; Clinton Street, north side, 225 feet west of Grand Avenue, 25 by 100; Grand Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 150 by 100; Grand Avenue, northeast corner of Clinton Street, 200 by 100; Clinton Street, north side, 125 feet east of Grand Avenue, 200 by 100; Jerome Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Clinton Street, 75 by 100; Grand Avenue, southeast corner of North Street, 100 by 175, excepting thereout 25 by 100 at the northeast corner of said plot; Aqueduct Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25.4 by 92 by 25 by 87.9. Due on judgment, $3,494.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 688 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 118 feet east of Webster Avenue, 18.6 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,181.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, southwest corner of Vanderbilt Avenue West and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 101.2 by 118.6 by 100 by 133.8, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,607.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, Vanderbilt Avenue West, west side, 131.6 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 105.3 by 145 by 84 by 142.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,466.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, western lot beginning 145 feet west of Vanderbilt Avenue West on a line at right angles to it distant 298.6 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, runs west 98.8 by north 81.5, by east 17, by south 84, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,201.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, Fulton Street, East Chester, west side, southerly half of Lot 168, on map of Washingtonville, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,450.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 645 Lexington Avenue, east side, 75.5 feet north of Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,465.

By Charles A. Berrian, partition sale, Henry C. Henderson, referee, 24 Leroy Street, south side, 225 feet west of Bleecker Street, 18.9 by 80, two-story brick dwelling.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for W. W. & T. M. Hall, to a client, the five-story American basement dwelling 355 West Eighty-seventh Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Willis Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 81.6; Rachel Juster of 68 Stanton Street, owner; Harry T. Howell of 648 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $84,000.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 216 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 17 by 50, and a two-story stone stable, 25 by 30; Minna M. C. Ambling of Arthur Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, owner; William H. Meyer of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $4,500.

Walnut Street, east side, 200 feet south of Boston Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28; Jeremiah Sullivan of 3,719 Third Avenue, owner; William H. Ronzee, architect; cost, $1,000.

Cedar Avenue, east side, 844 feet north of Sedgwick Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling, 18.4 by 61.8; Mary A. Walker, owner; C. C. Buck of 35 West Thirtieth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue for four five-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 84.6; Benjamin Spencer of 591 Central Avenue, Jersey City, owner; A. Boehmer of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $104,000.

Blackwell's Island, for a one-story frame dormitory, 25 by 162; city, owner; John W. Marshall, architect; cost, $750.

Alterations.

Twenty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Ninth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store, Kate B. Coffey of Twenty-seventh Street and Ninth Avenue, owner; Julius Munckwitz of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,450.

No. 283 to 287 Sixth Avenue, to a five-story brick business building, George H. Beyer of 12 East Seventy-second Street, owner; J. Bockell & Son, architects; cost, $2,000.

Ninety-seventh Street, southwest corner of Columbus Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store, James Butler of 406 Greenwich Street, owner; W. Ormiston Tait of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 588 Eleventh Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store, Frank Mensing, premises, owner; L. Oberlein of 15 Whitehall Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, northeast corner of Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, Arthur R. Morris of Japan, owner; Albert E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Pelham Avenue, north side, 50 feet west of Emmett Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, Rose A. McCabe, owner; William Guggolz of 2,305 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

AVENUE E, n e corner of 10th St, 245x108, Unionport; Johanna Schecker to Hannah M. Hurlbut..... $1

BEEKMAN PLACE, e s, 60.5 ft s of 51st St, 20x100; Mathilde Hershfield to Jeanette Adler, ½ part.....

EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 139th St, 18x80; Clara E. Bliss to William H. Gill..... 1

EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 141st St, 25x90.8x25x98.3; Regine Dinkelspiel to Louis W. Dinkelspiel, ½ part..... 10

GERMAN PLACE, e s, 78.2 ft s of Rae St, 20.11x92.4; John B. Muller and wife to Elise Chapman..... 3,000

GREAT JONES ST, n s, 145.4 e of Lafayette Place, 22x90; William G. Hoople and wife to Viola Hahn..... 1

HENRY ST, 77, n s, 25x85; Julius B. Fox and wife to Cornelius Daniels..... 32,750

JEROME AV, n e corner of Potter Place, 50x100x48.2x100; Jacob Murr to Mary A. Costello..... 4,000

LOT 400, Block M, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Henry W. Piering and another. 500

LOTS 458 and 460, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Jacob Sommers..... 100

MADISON AV, e s, 75.10 ft n of 125th St, 25x84; Marcellus Bauman to Owen McNally and another ..... Exchange

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 175 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; John H. Eden and wife to Julius Boehm..... 400

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 125 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Richard Boehm..... 400

PYNE ST, n e corner of Bayard St, 100x100; Hugh Doon and wife to Thomas Kelly 1

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 80 ft w of Eldridge St, 20x75; Joseph Levi and wife to Sarah Smith..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 80 ft w of Eldridge St, 20x75; Sarah Smith to Lilly R. Stern. 1

SUMMIT ST, s s, 723 ft e of Anthony Av, 20x100; Monroe J. Keith and another to Anna B. Hunter..... 100

2D AV, s e corner of 104th St, 25x75; August P. Koster to Johanna A. Koster... 1

3D AV, w s, 125.2 ft s of 163d St, 25x96.5; Adolph G. Hupfel and wife to Thomas Williams..... 10,000

35TH ST, n s, 168.9 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x98.9; Thomas Reardon and wife to Meta Schrader and another..... 8,900

61ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Mary E. Porter to Horace Porter and others, trustees, 1-3 part..... 10

93D ST, 239 East, 25x100.8; Frank Koch and wife to Anna Aaron..... 1

109TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Boulevard, 50x100.11; Charles A. Grant and wife to William Gammie and another..... 1

118TH ST, n s, 39 ft e of Lexington Av, 39 ft 9 in x 100.11; Rudolph H. Jessie Hazell and wife to Rushe Cohen.....

134TH ST, s s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Frank W. Gilbert and wife to Fanny Bloch..... 24,000

Recorded Leases.

BROWN, Yetta, to P. Ash & Brother; 20 Ludlow St, store, &c., 5 years..... $900

HECHT, Jacob, to Ike Steiber; 15 Avenue C, 5 years..... 1,200

HUEG, August, to Gottlieb Faist; 407 1st Av, 3 years..... 840

LEVENE, Helene, to Meyer Solomon; 20 Orchard St, 5½ years..... 2,700

MERMAN, Reuben H., to Rudolph M. Haan; 321 to 327 Columbus Av, store, part of basement, &c., 5 years....$8,000, 9,000

O'CONNOR, Patrick, to Patrick Connolly and another; 125 Avenue C, 3 years..$816, SILVERMAN, Nathan, to Annie Rose; Henry St, s e corner of Clinton St, 2¾ years 960

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Jeannette, to Matilde Hershfield; e s of Beekman Place, 60.5 ft s of 51st St, 2 years..... $2,000

BUEK, Charles, and wife to the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York; n w corner of West End Av and 84th St, 3 years..... 30,000

BLISS, Clara E., to William H. Gill; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 149th St, 1 year 5,600

BLACK, Margaret J., to Robert Courtright; e s of 2d Av, 300.4 ft n of Tremont Av, 2 years..... 250

BROWN, Ella, to Mary C. Mackay; n s of 79th St, 114.2 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 17,500

COX, Jennie J. and Charles H., to J. C. Julius Langbein, as general guardian of Nellie Willoughby; s s of 114th St, 69.10 ft e of 4th Av, 2 years..... 2,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Jacob Murr; n e corner of Jerome Av and Potter Place, 1 year..... 3,500

CORYELL, Frank G. and Minnie C., to Eliza M. Dorsett; e s of Hoe Av, 79.1 ft s of Home St, 1 year..... 200

CHAVE, Eliza, to Priscilla S. Purser and another, executrix, &c., of George H. Purser; n w corner of Clinton Av and Jefferson Place and two adjoining plots, (three mortgages,) 5 years..... 13,000

CHAPMAN, Elise, to John B. Muller; e s of German Place, 78.3 ft s of Rae St, as widened, 10 months 1,500

CONNOR, James M., William C., and Sarah G., to Conrad N. Jordan; 29 Beekman St; Centre St, s e corner of Duane St; Fordham and Pelham Avs, n w corner, and n w corner of road from East Chester to Westchester, 2 months..... 500

DIXON, Walter B., to John Bussing, Jr.; w s of White Plains Road, 59 ft s of 7th St, 3 years..... 1,600

EISFELD, Fannie, to Miriam S. Bernhard; n s of 25th St, 102 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years..... 2,500

FLEMING, Ida, to Charles Moewes and wife, Lots 274 and 275, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years..... 1,500

GAMMIE, William, and wife to John Robertson and Charles A. Grant; n s of 109th St, 125 ft e of Boulevard, 7 months 7,700

GREENOUGH, Emma F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 11 West 45th St, 3 years..... 5,000

GLOVER, William H., to Joseph F. Mooney, trustee; n s of 18th St, 201 ft w of White Plains Av, 3 years..... 2,000

GLOVER, William H., to Joseph F. Mooney, trustee; n s of 18th St, 219 ft w of White Plains Av, 3 years..... 2,000

GLOVER, William H., to Joseph F. Mooney, trustee; n s of 18th St, 237 ft w of White Plains Av, 3 years..... 2,000

GLOVER, William H., to John Lanser and James A. Lawrence; n s of 18th Av, 201 ft w of White Plains Road, demand..... 636

HAHN, Viola, to William G. Hoople; 32 Great Jones St, 5 years..... 20,000

KELLY, Thomas, to Hugh Doon; n e corner Pyne St and Bayard St, 24th Ward, 5 years..... 2,750

KRISCH, Saala, to Mary Zinser; s w s of 21st St, 320 ft n w of 1st Av, leasehold, 2 months..... 200

KIERNAN, William F., to William A. Smith, executor, &c., George Jones; s s of Bronx Terrace, 836.6 ft s of 10th Av, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 1,200

LAMOTHE, Albert, and wife to James Bromley; Lot 394, Block L, of amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years 2,000

LOTTIMER, William A. and Grace C., to Mary C. Pomeroy and guardian, &c., of Mary F. Pomeroy; n s of 26th St, 90 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 12,750

MITCHELL, Ann, and James Hanson and wife to William A. Martin; s s of 151st St, part of Lot 283, map of Village of Melrose, South, 3 years..... 12,500

MITCHELL, Ann, and James Hanson and wife to William A. Martin; s s of 151st St, part of Lot 283, map of Village of Melrose, South, 1 year..... 1,000

MOFFETT, Frances L., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 23 Bowery, 3 years and 197..... 15,000

McDEVITT, Ellen, to Ferdinand V. Morrison; s s of 150th St, 350.3 ft e of Morris Av, 2 months 503

ROSE, Annie, to Emanuel Gross; 208 Henry St, leasehold, 1 month..... 650

SMITH, Sarah, to Joseph Levi; n s of Rivington St, 80 ft w of Eldridge St, 3 months 500

SCHRADER, Meta, and husband to Thomas Reardon and wife; n s of 35th St, 168.9 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 3,000

SCHRADER, Meta, and husband, to the New York Savings Bank; n s of 35th St, 168.9 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 5,000

SAKARIASEN, Bertine, to John P. Kane Company; s s of 147th St, 125 ft e of Willis Av, collateral 4,500

SOMMERS, Jacob, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots Nos. 458 and 460, map of Van Nest Park, Twenty-fourth Ward, 4 months... 1,262

TISCH, Charles, to Elizabeth H. Trask; s s of 159th St, 194.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 5 years..... 16,000

TIMKE, Maria A. M., to Jacob L. Philips; 276 West 118th St, 3 years..... 16,000

TYNBERG, Ida, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s w corner of 127th St and Park Av, 5 years..... 17,000

WISSMANN, Charles A., and others to Charles T. Austin; s s of 70th St, 40 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years..... 3,500

WILLIAMS, Thomas, and wife to Adolph G. Hupfel; w s of 3d Av, 125.1 ft s of 163d St, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 118x130x118x106; Michael Marrone against Henry Dahnke, owner and contractor.... $1,890

IRVING PLACE, 76; Thomas Fitzpatrick's Sons against Pauline Scheible, owner and contractor..... 3,237

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

19TH ST, 137 West; A. E. Benson on Robert Lipold to William De Mott..... 650

54TH ST, 311 and 313 East; Riehl Brothers on Wolff & Cergiglio to F. B. Hawkins & Co..... 250

Franklin L. Gunther against George Nicholas and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Perkins & Jackson.

102D ST, n w corner of Central Park West, 60x95x58x95; Department of Buildings against Milton Mayer, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. M. Mayer.

130TH ST, 244 West; Herman Heinemann against Feodor Von Raitz, (specific performance;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

136TH ST, 148 West; Samuel Green against Emma L. Jacquelin, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Cohen.

149TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Boulevard, 75x46; Department of Buildings against William Wahle, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. M. Mayer.

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERNHARD, Miriam S., to Daniel Levy. Nominal

LENCHNER, Sigmund, to Oscar Dobroczynski $2,000

MARCOSO, Emma B., trustee of Blanche Marcoso, to Ada V. Linde and another, executors of F. C. Linde..... 2,021

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to August Limbeck, trustee of Frederick C. Gebhard 7,590

STECKLER, Hortense, to Maria D. Spinelli, as guardian, &c., of Joseph Spinelli 2,000

NEGROES PROSPERING TOO.

Enjoying a Full Share of Good Times in the South—Original Views on Lynching.

The Rev. Richard Carroll, Sunday school missionary of the American Baptist Publication Society, one of the most widely known colored ministers in the South, was in New York yesterday. He said that in South Carolina and Florida, in which States he travels constantly, there is a remarkable increase of prosperity among the people of his race. They are not only doing well in farming, buying land wherever they can get it, and improving their stock and equipment, but they are engaging in mercantile business successfully.

The difference between this year and last is remarkable. Crops and prices are good and labor is in demand. The colored churches are always faithful barometers of the financial condition of the colored people, and they are flourishing as never before. On the second Sunday of July a special collection in the colored Baptist Church at Columbia, S. C., yielded $740. The negroes in Georgia are in better condition and more advanced in every way than those of South Carolina or Florida. In every part of the South, however, they are prosperous and hopeful.

The clergyman has unusual views on the subject of lynching. In nine cases in ten, he says, the men who commit the crime for which lynching is the penalty are loafers or bad characters, without position, means, or friends. Conditions in the South, especially along the coast, where the negroes outnumber the whites from ten to fifty to one, that crime is almost unknown, he says, because the few whites there are of a high class, do not come into contact with any negroes but their own servants, and are well protected. The lynchings usually occur, he finds, in communities where the races are more nearly equal in numbers and intermingle more. He says the better class of negroes believe as strongly as the whites do in prompt infliction of the death penalty for the crime alluded to, but he thinks the guilty men should be killed at least under a form of law, and that special provision should be made for immediate trial before some adequate tribunal and quick execution.

A KINGSTON MAN DYING.

Found at Binnewater with His Throat Cut—It May Be a Suicide.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 7.—John Edson Walker, an architect and real estate agent of this city, was found this morning on the Wallkill Valley Railroad track at Binnewater, near this city, with his throat cut. His own razor was found near by covered with blood, and the wounds are believed to have been self-inflicted.

Walker is over sixty years of age. He never seemed to prosper in business and was much given to litigation. He failed to collect money for plans for the Rosendale Church lately, which led to despondency. Death is expected from loss of blood.

A JERSEY INDUSTRY CUT OFF.

Work on a Spottswood Factory Suspended by Orders from Germany.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 7.—All work on the new factory of the Rhemish-Westphalian Explosive Company at Spottswood has been suddenly suspended as a result of peremptory orders telegraphed from the company's main offices in Germany to their American agents.

The company acquired 699 acres of land and gave contracts for buildings to cost $25,000. All these have been erected by Freeholder Frank Pownall of Jamesburg. The company's reason for buildingan American factory was to manufacture for the American trade and escape the payment of duty. Mr. Pownall knows of no reason for the abrupt change in the company's plans.

Hay Mowed Gratis in East Rockaway.

EAST ROCKAWAY, L. I., Sept. 7.—At the break of day this morning there was a mad rush of men to the free hay fields in this vicinity. This was "Hay Day," the day on which the Town Board throws the town's hay fields open to the public. The prospective mowers began to arrive in the neighborhood last night, and many of them camped out, so as to be among the first under way this morning. The baymen had turned farmers for the day. It is an unwritten law, which all observed, that a man is entitled to all the hay he can mow around by sunset, without crossing the mown lines of another. Indications are that over 500 tons will be gathered.

Boundary Dispute in Staten Island.

Jacob Hatfield of Staten Island, a large property holder on the Bull's Head line, a branch of the Staten Island Electric Railroad, had fifty Italian laborers in the employ of the railroad company arrested yesterday for laying tracks on what he considers his territory. He had yielded a portion of his land, which fronts on the trolley line, to the trolley line company to extend their road past his place. Some of his neighbors have made similar concessions. Mr. Hatfield now claims that the laborers have encroached on land that he did not cede while in the act of laying a switch. The property boundaries in the neighborhood have never been accurately marked out on the side next to the street.

A Case Under the Exclusion Act.

A writ of habeas corpus was served on Collector Bidwell yesterday directing him to produce Ah Yung before Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, to-day. Ah Yung is the Chinese steward of the British steamship Imberhorne. On her arrival he wanted to go ashore, but acting under instructions received from the Treasury Department more than a year ago, the Collector ordered that he be detained on board his ship. Counsel for Ah Yung contends that Chinese sailors, cooks, or stewards are exempt from the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion act. The case will be argued before Judge Brown to-day.

District Attorney Shut Out.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 7.—John V. Cockcroft, foreman of the Westchester County Grand Jury, which convened here to-day, instituted an innovation by excluding the District Attorney from the room and examining the witnesses called before the jury himself. It has always been the custom for the District Attorney to question the witnesses and direct things generally. No reason is given for this new move other than that the jury considers itself competent to carry on its inquiries alone.

Work of the General Appraisers.

General Appraisers Somerville, Wilkinson, and Ham, who constitute Board A for the hearing of protests entered on the Fall docket, will consider to-day a variety of cases relating to import duties on burlaps, manufactures of jute, and paintings and statuary. All of these cases grew out of disputes under the old tariff law.

Shot in an Ellenville Saloon.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 7.—John Tonery, a watchman, became involved in a quarrel with John Taylor in a saloon at this place last night. He drew a revolver and shot at Taylor. The bullet struck Ira Startup in the groin. Startup was so dangerously wounded that Tonery was arrested.

Free Coal in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Government of Mexico has issued notices that sailing vessels, coal laden, will be admitted to Mexican ports free of tonnage duties.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A SUPERIOR WEST END AV. RESIDENCE. 504 West End Av. Price, $25,000.
BEYOND QUESTION THE HANDSOMEST THREE-STORY HOUSE FOR SALE.
19 FEET WIDE! SWELL FRONT.
Beautifully Decorated. Always Shown.
F. R. HOUGHTON, Owner, 111 Broadway.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
4 and 6 Warren St.

39 WEST 81ST STREET,
Fronting Manhattan Square,
Attractive, 25 ft.; handsomely decorated; inspect.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT.—Furnished, very beautiful 20-foot house, with two-story extension; hardwood throughout; perfect order; can be seen at any time. Caretaker, 715 Park Av., or JAMES R. HAY, No. 7 Wall St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

$2,000.
FOR RENT.—Very beautiful 20-foot house, with two-story extension; hardwood throughout; perfect order; can be seen at any time. Caretaker, 715 Park Avenue, or JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall Street.

FOR RENT.—Several very attractive, modern houses below Park, $2,000 to $2,400; one Bachelor Apartment, $500. JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ELEGANT CORNER APARTMENTS; 50 FEET; overlooking Stuyvesant Square; 10 large rooms; all improvements; hot air heating; hall boys. 330 East 17th St.; see janitor.

$36.—New Flats; newly furnished; six rooms and bath; exceptionally fine. Apply 54 West 98th St., or J. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.; reference.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE MAJESTIC,
St. Nicholas Av. and 145th St. Finest apartments up town. All fire-proof. Passenger elevator; electric light; refrigeration; no ice needed. Moderate terms.

"THE DESMONDE," 339 WEST 23D STREET.—Seven rooms; very attractive; pleasant neighborhood; perfect order. Inducements offered.

HOTELS.

THE LANGHAM
5th Av. and 52d St.
Most exclusive family hotel in the city. Choice apartments. Sunny rooms. Cuisine and service second to none. Fifteenth season begins September 20th.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
16th St and Irving Place.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
WESTMINSTER APARTMENTS
connected with the Hotel.
Desirable suites, fully furnished for families at moderate prices.
GEORGE MURRAY, Prop.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT.—Furnished corner apartment, eight rooms and bath; all cheery, sunny rooms; rent $65. Apply janitor, 103 West 55th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Central Park Apartments
Consisting of the Madrid, Grenada, Barcelona, Lisbon, Salamanca, Valencia, Cordova, and Tolosa, in Construction, Light, Ventilation, Elegance of Service and Appointments the Standard Apartment Buildings of the World. The location, Central Park South, (59th St.,) 58th St., and 7th Av., is the most desirable in the city.
Prices, plans, and particulars upon application.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO., Trustee.
146 Broadway, 58th St. and 7th Av., New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET.
CUMBERLAND,
Broadway, 22d St., and 5th Av.
Most central location in the city.
Suites of two, three, or four rooms and bath. Elevator all night. Meals served in rooms if desired. Low rents; free service.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

SANITARY APARTMENTS
50 TO 58 WEST 98TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; hardwood enamel baths; sanitary plumbing; nicely decorated; with or without steam heat; attractive for small families.
JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St., or 54 West 98th St.

The Park Madison,
25 Madison Avenue,
OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE PARK.
Elegant apartments; beautifully decorated; all modern improvements and conveniences; restaurant, with superior cuisine. INSPECTION INVITED.

Bachelor apartment to let in the fireproof
American Safe Deposit Co. Building,
5th Ave., cor. 42d St. Very desirable suite of two outside rooms and bath; rent reasonable; elevator service all night; meals served in rooms if desired.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N. J.,
offers very attractive homes at quite moderate rents; Houses, 12 rooms, all improvements, choice location, beautiful grounds; rent $550; several others $350 to $450, stables.
JAMES R. HAY, No. 7 Wall St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Life Is Worth Living
in a home having every comfort and convenience that experience can suggest. The elegant modern brick and stone houses on the Estate of John Lefferts, near Prospect Park, will please families of culture and refinement. Get prices, HENRY W. SHERRILL, Manager, 13 Willoughby Street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

NEW BUILDING,
29 TO 33 EAST 19TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
One loft, two offices, and ground floor in this new fire-proof, substantially built, and elegantly finished building.
Apply to janitor of building, or to
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23D ST. 55 LIBERTY ST.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

MEDICAL.

A.—LADIES WHO REQUIRE SERVICES OF specialist may consult Dr. BLINN, sanitarium 177 W. 47th St., (B'way.) Hours, 10-1 and 3-4.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RONCKENDORFF, GEORGE READ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE READ RONCKENDORFF, late of the City of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, namely, the office of her attorneys, Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1897. CATHERINE RONCKENDORFF, as Administratrix of the Estate of George Read Ronckendorff. au18-law6mW

BRIGGS, JAMES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES A. BRIGGS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Fred'k H. Cooke, 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the first day of June, 1897. FRANK A. BRIGGS, Executor. FRED'K H. COOKE, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway. je2-law27tW

CAIN, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CAIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herman Herst, Jr., Counsellor at Law, No. 119 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1897. JOHN CONLON, THOMAS GUILFOYLE, KATE CAIN, MAGGIE CAIN, MARY NORTON, Executors. HERMAN HERST, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 119 Nassau Street, New York City. jy7-law6mW

CHEDSEY, NATHAN A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anna M. Chedsey, Charles A. Chedsey, Marion A. Rossiter, Francis B. Chedsey, Sarah C. Chedsey, Joseph Chedsey, Hubert C. Chedsey, Nathan L. Chedsey, Anna C. Norton, Effie C. Goff, Sarah C. Chedsey as administratrix with the will annexed of Charles P. Chedsey, deceased; Mary Coe Chedsey, Abby F. Rossiter, Helen Chedsey Rossiter, John J. O'Brien, Cornelia Meigs, Mary F. Gatzmer, Katy McConnon, (formerly Katy Sullivan,) First Ecclesiastical Society of the Town of Durham, and the Deacons or Trustees of the First Congregational Church of Durham, and to all persons interested in the estate of NATHAN A. CHEDSEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or heirs, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 8th day of October, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Samuel E. Goodale, Jeremiah W. Norton, and Henry G. Newton, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Att'y for Executors, &c., 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City. au25-law7wW

GRAFMULLER, GUSTAV A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV A. GRAFMULLER, late of the City of Orange, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of August L. Martin, No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of May, 1897. KATIE GRAFMULLER, Administratrix. AUGUST L. MARTIN, Attorney for Administratrix, 66 Broadway, New York City. my12-law6mW

DOSCHER, JOHN CHRISTOPHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Pilgrim and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 15N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.

Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.

Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 8:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CHARLESTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamer connects on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 5 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Kaiser, Tu., Sept. 28, 7 AM | Lahn, Tu., Oct. 19, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Spree, Sat. Sept. 18, 10 AM | Havel, Sat. Sept. 25, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Karlsruhe.....Thursday, Sept. 9, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, Sept. 16, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Sept. 23, Noon
Bremen.....Thursday, Sept. 30, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems, Sept. 11, 10 AM | Fulda, Sept. 25, 10 AM
Werra, Sept. 18, 10 AM | Aller, Oct. 2, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

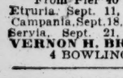
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM | Barbarossa, Nov. 27, 10 AM
Ka'erW. II. Nov. 13, 10 AM | Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
Norm'nia, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb. and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents.
37 Broadway, N. Y. | 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth.
(London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM | Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, Sp. 16, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM
Normannia, Sp. 23, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, Oct. 14, 10 AM

HAMBURG MAIL SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Patria, Sept. 11, 7 AM | Phoenicia, Sept. 18, 10 A. M. First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....Sept. 8 | PARIS.....Sept. 29
ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15 | ST. PAUL.....Oct. 6
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22 | ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 13

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Friesland, Sept. 8, Noon | West-n'l'd, Sept. 22, Noon
Kensington, Sept. 15, Noon | Switz'land, Sept. 29, 11 A. M.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

1898—WINTER TOURS.

S. S. Pretoria, S. S. Madiana.

BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.
ROYAL MAIL LINE FOR BERMUDA.

S. S. ORINOCO.....Thursday, Sept. 9, 3 P. M.

For Windward Islands:

S. S. FONTABELLE.....Satv., Sept. 11, at Noon
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 B'way.
Thos. Cook & Son, Pass. Agts., 261 & 1,225 B'way.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.

LA TOURAINE. Santelli. Sat., Sept. 11, 10 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A. M.

Rates of passage, First Class, to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, Sept. 11, 3 PM | Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P. M
Campania, Sept. 18, 10 AM | Lucania, Oct. 2, 10 A. M.
Servia, Sept. 21, Noon | Aurania, Oct. 9, Noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon | Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon | Britannic, Oct. 20, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 27, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hon-kong:

GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 30, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

JROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Sept. 8
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Sept. 10
SEMINOLE.....Saturday, Sept. 11
CHEROKEE.....Monday, Sept. 13

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

18TH ST., 123 EAST.—Large and small rooms, singly or en suite; good neighborhood; convenient location; references.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.40 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Special leaves at 12:01 A. M.

9:06 A. M. and **3:35** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. | GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

B.—1:35 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

C.—4:40 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex; B10:46 A. M.; C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

***6:15, 6:40** A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

***7:55, 8:15** A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

***10:25, 10:30** A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.

***10:25, 10:50** A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

***11:55, 12:00** noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

***12:25, 12:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

***12:55, 1:15** P. M. Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

***1:25, 1:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

***2:55, 4:10** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

***4:55, 5:15** P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

***5:55, 6:10** P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.

***6:55, 7:00** P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

***7:55, 8:30** P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

***8:55, 9:00** P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 255, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 866 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.

4:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Cafe Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 150th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Bridgway, Brooklyn, 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.

CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex, Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P.M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M. (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P.M. da.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later. All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:50 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY—Express, 12:55 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:25, 8:55, 9:55, 11:55 A. M., 1:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Pennsylvania Limited,) 10:55, 11:25, (11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn. Station Jersey City.

The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. | J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after September 8th, 1897.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) and Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) P. M., 12:00, 5:30, 6:30 night.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:45, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, 5:45, 9:00 P. M. 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays 4:30 A. M., 8:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL, week days, 7:00, 8:00, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:59, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:30, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For PHILADELPHIA from Whitehall Terminal. Week days, 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25, (Dining Car) A. M., 1:25, 1:55, 3:25, 3:55, (Buffet Car,) 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 6:55, 8:25 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

Sundays, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later, with additional trains at 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.

For BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON from Whitehall Terminal, Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 125 E. 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, WENT'S LIGHT.

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8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars, connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor car, New York to Richfield Springs.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers, Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.

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HEAVY EXPORTS OF WHEAT

Belief that Crops Will Command Prices Which Will Make 1897 Memorable.

ANOTHER ADVANCE WAS MADE

The Market Was Sustained by Bullish Foreign News and Harping on Reports of the Failure of the Potato Crop in Ireland.

The wheat market was as firm yesterday at good advances in quotations as it has been on any day since the demands on the United States as a furnisher of cereals to other countries became evident. The trading was not active; in fact, it sagged in the early afternoon, but it was based on strong sentiment and the knowledge of excellent export business. For this port alone over 280,000 bushels of wheat were engaged, with 100,000 bushels of corn, and 125,000 bushels of oats, while for New York and the outports the engagements of wheat amounted to nearly 1,100,000 bushels.

The range of dealings in wheat yesterday was: December, 1¼ cents, and September—practically cash wheat—⅞ of a cent. The net advances were: December, 2⅜ cents and September, 2¼ cents. A further impetus to the advance over the dollar mark was the knowledge that the wheat clearances—flour not included—from New York of last week were close on to a million and a half of bushels, of which more than 200,000 bushels went to France. The market was sustained by bullish foreign news and harping on reports of the failure of the potato crop in Ireland, while the professional news of adverse and favorable crop conditions was about balanced.

If anything, the prospect of good average crops of wheat and corn was more sustained by advices from sources without suspicion than were tidings pointing to a shortage of more or less importance. Conservative opinion held that the crops in any event must, in view of the demands abroad, command prices which will make the harvests of 1897 in this country gratefully remembered by the producers and haulers. The market has got beyond any influence which statistics and the juggling of figures in bull or bear interest might have. At the high quotations of yesterday September wheat was 4½c under the highest record price of the season, and December 4c under. The standard cash wheat quotation, for No. 2 red, was $1.04¾.

The course of the futures was: September—closed Saturday at $1, opened $1.02¾, high $1.02¼, low $1.01⅝, close $1.02¼; December—Closed on Saturday, 97⅝ cents, opened $1, high $1.00¼, low 99 cents, close $1.

Corn followed wheat in firmness and advance. September closed at 37⅛ cents, a net gain of 1⅛ cents, and December at 38⅞ cents, a net gain of 1¼ cents.

September oats closed at Fridays last quotation, 24 cents.

Advance of Grain in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Wheat is getting close to the dollar mark again. December closed to-day at 96⅞c, an advance of 2⅛c since Saturday. Strong cables and a heavy export business started the market strong and kept it in that condition. Corn scored a 1c. advance, notwithstanding enormous receipts and denials of damage reports. Oats shared in the prosperity to the extent of ⅝c. advance. provisions were affected somewhat by the yellow fever scare, but at the close showed only a 10c. decline in pork and 2½c. in ribs, while lard advanced 5 cents.

PRICE OF MEAT IN CALIFORNIA.

Advancing Prices Predicted, Owing to the Buying of Chicago Butchers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—It is asserted here that meat, particularly lamb and veal, is going to be higher in California during the next six months than it has been for several years as the result of the operations of the "Big Four."

Messrs. Morris, Swift, Armour, and Cudahy of Chicago, realizing some time ago that feed would be abundant this season, began purchasing lambs, calves, and cattle in large numbers and shipping them east to fatten. They drew largely and quietly on the vast herds of Nevada, Arizona, and Oregon, and before local wholesalers knew it, had snapped up nearly everything in sight. An advance in price has already been made, and now Miller & Lux and the Western Meat Company, the two largest coast dealers, are working hard to secure a sufficient supply for their trade.

BUSY DAY FOR MR. SAMMIS.

He Invaded a Nest of Yellow Jackets and Discovered that He Had Made a Mistake.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Sept. 7.—A nest of yellow jacket hornets which had been established on the farm of Rudolph Sammis, at West Neck, is now gone, but not forgotten. The colony was rather a small one, left after the wear and tear of the Summer, and was resting from the season's work. Yesterday Mr. Sammis came along with a scythe and attacked a quantity of undergrowth which happened to contain the yellow jackets' nest. Into this he stuck the point of his blade. He did not know it at the time, but he learned about it faster than he had ever learned anything in his life before.

The yellow jackets did not wait to ask questions or give alarms or consider the matter of trespass. They all got out of their nest simultaneously and made for Mr. Sammis. About half of them went straight at his head, neck, and hands. The others tried to break through his baggy overalls. He had left off his other clothing for the sake of coolness, and he is convinced now that when he did so he made the mistake of his life, for that circumstance resulted in his ultimately acquiring more heat than would have been developed by a dozen sunstrokes. He did not stay on the ground more than a fraction of a second at a time during the next twenty minutes, in the course of which time he made three complete circuits around a six-acre lot, to say nothing of short cuts, chiefly in the air. Those yellow jackets which had struck the overalls quickly discovered their error, held a mass meeting at once, and appointed a secretary of the interior, who determined that the inside of those overalls was the goal of their hopes and ambitions.

Mr. Sammis was already tolerably busy with the operations on the upper part of his anatomy. He subsequently estimated that about 200 hornets were then at work on him and stabbing him at the rate of sixty times a minute each. This was engaging his earnest attention, when the other hornets found a path through the flapping bottoms of his trousers and made their way up his two legs. This divided Mr. Sammis's interest and gave him immediate use for several extra pairs of hands. There was not an idle one among the hornets. Mr. Sammis was fairly industrious himself, but his efforts seemed to lack system. He charged around the lot, trying to hit himself everywhere at once and get his overalls off at the same time.

Finally, with a whoop bred of culminating agony and the energy of despair, he leaped a fence into a cornfield, jumping clear out of his overalls. Then he found he could work to better advantage, because he could get at himself more easily.

After the conflict was over Mr. Sammis felt that under the circumstances he would better not put his clothes on again. He was convinced that he needed coolness and fresh air, and seclusion and vaseline. After hailing from the ambush of the cornfield for a long while, he succeeded in attracting attention, and sent a friend on the instructions to buy all the lotions and ointments the drug stores had in stock. After liberal anointment with these he found himself, about 10 o'clock at night, able to bear the touch of a sheet, and got back to his house in this style of attire. He is now gradually cooling off.

Search for a Missing Woman.

Relatives of Nellie Graver, fifty-eight years old, of 1,246 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, called at the Arsenal in Central Park yesterday afternoon, and after informing Sergt. McGlynn that she was missing from her home, asked that the Park police institute a search for her. Miss Graver was described as 5 feet 2 inches in height, of slight build, with dark hair, brown eyes, and light complexion. She has a mole under the left ear. She left her home in Brooklyn on Thursday. At that time she was dressed in black. Her relatives say that she has been acting queerly for some time and was thought to be demented.

TWO ARTISTS IN RED PAINT.

Ensanguined Duel of Long Island Italians on the Savoy Theatre Annex Roof.

The idiosyncracies of Long Island people were illustrated in red paint on the roof of the Savoy Theatre annex and on various places in the neighborhood yesterday morning. Louis Beasza and Frank Unrein, both from Turan, L. I., had been given the job of painting the roof. As soon as they began the natural sensitiveness and jealousy of the artistic temperament developed. Unrein remarked that Beasza's treatment of the roof section he was illuminating was cold and conventional. Beasza retorted that the work of Unrein was without depth or feeling and was infected by a vicious taint of inartistic realism.

Then Unrein said Beasza was a "slob," and Beasza remarked that Unrein was not only a pig personally, but the representative of a long line of pigs—debased, depraved, and ill-kept pigs. Unrein retorted that Beasza's style and touch indicated that he should be handling a broom on the street rather than a paint brush.

This last insult made the hot Italian and Turan, Long Island, blood of Beasza boil. He whacked Unrein with a wet brush, making of him a very fair impressionist picture of a man who has been scalped and flayed and has had his throat cut. Unrein promptly responded with his brush. The duel continued briskly until the combatants constituted a symphony in brilliant vermilion.

A great crowd gathered in the street, horrified by the spectacle of two men apparently covered and saturated with gore. When the pair had used all their paint and drained the buckets over each other, they climbed down from the roof and went in search of a policeman. They found Patrolman Daly of the Nineteenth Precinct, who promptly arrested both of them, from a safe distance, and drove them before him to the Jefferson Market Police Court. A throng of bewildered New Yorkers followed, and the rumor spread that one of Chapman's police had captured the devil in duplicate in the Tenderloin and was taking his dual personality up to answer to a charge of disorderly conduct.

The two painters were driven into the court room with red paint dripping from their clothes, and the audience there thrilled with indignation under the impression that Daly had clubbed them. They refused to make complaints against each other and were discharged. Each had to have his head shaved to get rid of a quantity of artificially red hair, and after being scrubbed thoroughly they looked like two badly executed perambulating advertisements.

SINFUL MRS. EMMA GOLDEN.

Traversed Long Island on a Stolen Wheel, Assuming a Nice Young Hempstead Woman's Name.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Sept. 7.—This section of Long Island has developed a new terror in the shape of a female tramp circulating on a stolen bicycle, Mrs. Emma Golden, who arrived here two weeks ago. She hired a wheel from H. K. Roberts and departed. Since then Constable Seaman of Roslyn has chased her all over Long Island. She has made an extensive and erratic tour, always keeping about half a day ahead of the officer. She slept, as she stated, "where night caught her," usually in barns. When the constable at last overtook her she surrendered cheerfully, remarking that she had enjoyed herself very much. She was put in jail, but as she has been there before she did not suffer.

While doing her run around Long Island Mrs. Golden called herself Bertha Denton. There is an estimable and well-known young woman of that name at Hempstead, who was kept in a quiver of wrath and indignation by reading in various Long Island newspapers accounts of her meteoric appearances and escapades in their respective communities. Her family have been overwhelmed with letters from friends who read these stories to inquire what on earth Bertha meant by these proceedings, and have received many visits of condolence. Miss Denton became thoroughly tired of sitting decently at home and reading reports that on certain days she had torn through certain towns on a wheel at full speed, yelling shrilly, defying the police, and demanding stimulants. Mrs. Golden thinks this was a great joke.

REPENTANT WIFE WAS WELCOME

But Her Husband Took Care to Put Her Former Lover in Jail.

FAR ROCKAWAY, Sept. 7.—"How to be happy, though married" is being illustrated here by Anton Erringer and his wife and Mrs. Van Dyke. Dr. Paul Van Dyke, husband of Mrs. Van Dyke, is not a participant in the prevailing bliss and seems to think that he has somehow slipped a cog.

Several months ago Mrs. Erringer and Dr. Van Dyke eloped to Boston. Not long ago she returned and went back to her husband's house. Dr. Van Dyke also returned, and his wife and Erringer combined forces and had him arrested and locked up in the Queens County Jail. The Erringers then offered Mrs. Van Dyke part of their home, and she has gone to live with them, and appears to be contented. Meanwhile Van Dyke sits in his cell and tries, without much success, to figure out his position in the complication.

THE SACKETT'S HARBOR CRIME.

E. G. Haynes, the Defendant, Will Employ the X Rays in Testimony.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The trial of Edward G. Haynes, the private in the Ninth Infantry, stationed at Sackett's Harbor, who is accused of the murder of Mrs. Mary Daly and Mrs. Wilbur Crouch, began in this city this morning before Judge Wright.

On the evening of April 15 Haynes, alias Allen, hired a carriage and took Mrs. Wilbur Crouch and Mrs. Mary Daly, two domestics employed by Lieut. Anderson, for a drive. Early the next morning the horse returned to the livery stable and the bodies of the two women were found in the carriage. They had been shot.

Half an hour after the arrival of the carriage at the livery, Haynes, the soldier, staggered into the messhall in a fainting condition with a number of bullets in his body and accused Wilbur Crouch, the husband of one of the murdered women, of committing the murder.

Crouch was placed under arrest and brought to this city and put in jail, but was liberated on May 17, when the Grand Jury indicted Haynes.

One interesting feature of the trial will be that for the first time since its invention the workings of the X-ray machine will be offered in evidence, and the defense will have as a witness Dr. Gilbert Cannon of this city, who applied his X-ray machine to Haynes.

Both the prosecution and defense will offer considerable expert testimony on the trial.

BURGLARS IN MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Cottage of John A. Stewart Entered in the Absence of the Family.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 7.—Burglars entered the residence of John A. Stewart on Madison Avenue last night. Mr. Stewart is President of the United States Trust Company of New York. His city home is at 125 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York. How much was stolen is not known, as the family is at Paul Smith's, New York

The robbery was discovered by the caretaker to-day, and it is believed some silverware and a couple of oil paintings are missing. The police think it possible the stuff is in storage, and that the amount taken is small. The caretaker, however, insists that the paintings were not stored.

BURGLAR SHOT IN HACKENSACK.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 7.—Charles Ward of this place is in doubt whether he killed a burglar or only wounded him. Twice recently the house of James Hart on Cork Street in the Fairmount section of the town has been attacked by burglars. They failed to make an entrance. This morning a third attempt was made. Since the second attempt Ward, who is a son-in-law of Hart, has been sleeping in the house. At 2 o'clock he heard a noise and arose.

He asserts that he saw three men in the yard. Ward opened fire with a revolver. The men started to run. One of them halted a few feet from the rear fence and returned the fire. Hart says the man outside fired two shots toward the window where he stood. Hart aimed at the man and saw him fall.

The shots aroused the neighborhood, and a crowd gathered. At the rear of the house the searchers found a derby hat, with a bullet hole in the crown. The hat and the ground about it were spotted with blood. It is generally believed that the bullet tore the man's scalp and stunned him, but that he revived and made off.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CHANGES

Twenty Inspectors of Manual Training Are to Superintend New Courses of Study.

PRESENT SYSTEM IMPROVED

Modification of Curriculum Now in Use Goes into Effect on Monday—New Instruction in Color Designs, Drawing, and Modeling.

Thirty applicants, most of them women, for positions as special teachers of manual training will meet in the College of the City of New York to-day to take a competitive examination which will establish an addition to the New York public school system such as no city in the country has had before. It will mean an increased expenditure of $20,000 a year for the city.

The idea of making this addition to the teaching force originated with J. E. Jameson, Edward D. Farrell, and Clarence E. Melleny, the three members of the Board of Superintendents who compose the Committee on Instruction. "Heretofore," said Mr. Farrell yesterday, "we have done nothing more for our teachers of manual training than visit them occasionally and give them lectures or advice on their work. These inspectors will take those duties on themselves, and discharge them so as to effect a radical improvement in the system. They will number twenty, four of whom were chosen in July and six of whom will be selected from these applicants, in the order in which they pass. Among them they will cover the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and each will be assigned to a district to give the teachers advice, to illustrate the requirements of the various manuals and to conduct classes for the teachers. Their salaries will be $1,000 each, and will be raised to $1,200 after two years' good work. Provision has only been made so far as to employ them for three years, but after that time is up the system will doubtless be extended.

"The teachers come from all over the country. We expect to get good material from among them. All are eligible, but no one who makes an average of less than 70 per cent. will pass. Those who pass and fail to get appointments will be put on a classified list. The examination will include charcoal drawing from cast, water-color drawing from still life, theoretical perspective drawing, working drawing from a given object, questions on the theory of color in artistic work, an English composition of about 500 words on a given subject, and clay modelling.

"Next Monday," added Mr. Farrell, "a radical change in the hitherto overcrowded school curriculum will go into effect. We have been working on it for a year. It consists mainly in the correlation of subjects so that the teaching of one will be an aid to the learning of another, and the interest of the pupil will be so aroused in his work as to make him yield 'involuntary' instead of 'voluntary' obedience."

New courses in drawing, color designs, and modeling are to be introduced in the schools, in accordance with this plan.

BIDS FOR NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Contract Awarded for Structure on Amsterdam Avenue.

Bids were opened and the contract awarded yesterday for the new school building to be erected at Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-..inth Street. The Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, Commissioner Peaslee presiding, and Commissioners Hurlbut, Adams, McSweeny, and Mack being present, met in the offices of the Superintendent of School Buildings, 585 Broadway, to make the award. Ten bids, one of which ran as high as $259,592, were opened, and P. J. Brennan, with a bid of $233,000, was announced as the successful competitor. The next lowest bid was $236,-925.

It is reported that Superintendent of School Buildings Snyder intends to make the sanitary improvements in the buildings more extensive this year than usual. The arrangements for the building of new school structures, according to School Superintendent Farrell, will vastly increase the seating capacity for the pupils of the Greater New York.

BROOKLYN SCHOOLS CROWDED.

Commissioners Will Resort to Overflow Classes with Extra Teachers.

The Brooklyn Board of Education held its regular monthly meeting yesterday, and discussed the problem of the overcrowding of schools. In the absence of President Swanstrom, Vice President George H. Fisher presided. On motion of Commissioner Kiendl, the by-laws were amended so as to permit the extension of the school hours to 5 P. M. in overcrowded schools, so that half-time classes may be formed, one class being dismissed at 1 P. M. to make room for another, which would last until 5.

The overcrowding of the high schools next received attention. Commissioner Culyer moved that the Boys' High School Committee be authorized to employ additional teachers for the overflow classes which are to be accommodated in the old school building No. 3. These classes will be opened along with the school, on Monday. The resolution was adopted.

Nelson J. Gates moved that $150,000 be appropriated from the first bonds hereafter issued for school buildings, for the purpose of erecting a gymnasium building for the Girls' High School, the second and third floors of which should be used for laboratories and drawing practice. "We have," he said, "two teachers of physical culture, but there is no room for them to teach in." This motion, however, was laid on the table.

Commissioner Clark's resignation from the Committee on Rules was accepted. Miss Ida Lasky Boyd was appointed Second Assistant Superintendent of Drawing at a salary of $1,500, in place of Mrs. Reddel, resigned.

Bonds for a New High School.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met in the Mayor's office yesterday morning, having been specially called by the Mayor, and voted to issue $16,235 of school bonds for the altering of Grammar School No. 62, at Morrisania. This is for the purpose of turning it into a high-school building.

RESIGNATION OF A PASTOR.

The Rev. Walter Rauschenbusch Going to a Rochester Seminary.

The Rev. Walter Rauschenbusch, pastor of the Second German Baptist Church of this city, has resigned, to accept the chair of New Testament Interpretation and Pastoral Theology in the Rochester Theological Seminary.

The Rev. Mr. Rauschenbusch graduated from the institution to which he now goes some twelve years ago. He subsequently studied in Europe, and was then called to his late charge, where he served for the past eleven years. Mr. Rauschenbusch has been in Rochester, N. Y., for the past four weeks preparing his lectures for the Fall term.

Mr. Rauschenbusch is a son of Prof. August Rauschenbusch, who was the first professor in the seminary's department of German, and taught from 1858 to 1888.

The Second Baptist German Church, which is left pastorless by this resignation, has an enrollment of 300 members, and owns an attractive edifice at 407-409 West Forty-third Street. The society has called the Rev. Mr. Guttlof Fetzer of Berlin, Canada, to succeed the Rev. Mr. Rauschenbusch. He will take charge on the second Sunday in October.

Arion Society Makes Merry.

An informal reception was given last night at the rooms of the Arion Society, at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, to the 122 members of the society who have recently returned from an excursion to the Yellowstone Park. The clubrooms were profusely decorated for the occasion. Brief speeches were made by Second Vice President Bernard Kampffort and President Richard Weinacht. George V. Skahl of The Staats Zeitung presented President Weinacht with a chest of table silver.

The most suffocating Cough can be at once relieved with DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and if perseveringly used, this medicine will generally effect a cure.—Adv.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

POSTMASTER GENERAL HERE

On a Tour of Investigation to Satisfy Himself as to New York City's Needs.

REMARKS ON CONSOLIDATION

Strong Advocate of Postal Savings Institutions as Banks for the Pennies of the Masses—Their Success in England.

The New York Post Office Department is being visited by Postmaster General James A. Gary, who is making a tour of the important offices of the country in the interests of improved mail facilities in the large cities.

Mr. Gary was called upon at the Waldorf on Monday evening by Postmaster Van Cott, with whom he made arrangements for a tour of inspection of the various substations of the city. Yesterday was devoted almost entirely by the Postmaster General and Mr. Van Cott to a careful and exhaustive investigation of the means and methods employed by the Government in handling the big mass of mail matter both at the main office and at the numerous substations. Their first visit was at Station H, at Forty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. The Madison Square Station, at Madison Square and Twenty-third Street; Station D, at Third Avenue and St. Mark's Place, and the proposed site of a new station at Howard Street and Broadway, were subsequently included in their rounds.

The Postmaster General and his escort, Postmaster Van Cott, in the afternoon went to the latter's office in the Post Office Building. Here Mr. Gary was presented to the heads of the various departments. A number of newspaper men were also present, and to them he talked freely of his visit and his plans. He said: "I am here today to look into the workings of the department, to learn its needs, and consider measures of relief for the present crowded condition.

To Expedite Mail Movement.

"We of the main office want to expedite the movement of mails throughout the city, and that's what we're going to do. The Government Post Office Department is anxious and ready to furnish everything necessary for the rapid handling of mail matter. If any experiments are tried for the furtherance of this end, New York is always given the benefit of it."

In this connection Mr. Gary touched upon the pneumatic tube innovation, and he said that the line running from the Produce Exchange to the main office would be in operation by Oct. 1. By this system mail now consuming an hour and a half in transportation will be sent to the office in seven and one-half minutes. This, he declared, would be a source of profit to the Government, as well as a great convenience to the general public.

Mr. Gary was then asked what further definite plans had been made for facilitating mail distribution at the general office. He answered: "Work will soon begin on the new glass-covered shed, which is to embrace all of what is now Mail Street, including the north sidewalk. The city has very kindly yielded to the Government's need for larger quarters, and their only stipulation, that of providing a new walk ten feet in width, will be cheerfully complied with. I know that the public is jealous of its parks, and justly so, but I believe that this small sacrifice is more than compensated for by the greater recompense."

Shed Over Mail Street.

By the erection of the shed over Mail Street, the wagons can be backed into the building, and mail from them quickly and properly distributed. The first-class mail matter will no longer be shot into the basement, but distributed directly to the first floor. The second and third classes will, as formerly, be dumped into the basement.

Particularly of interest to business and commercial men will be the proposed new disposition of outgoing foreign mails. All incoming transatlantic mail matter is at present received by a mail ship in the bay, whence distribution is made for points outside of New York directly to the proper railway and steamship terminals. In this way the difficulty of handling a great bulk of mail matter destined for points beyond New York is obviated. Mr. Gary's intention is to apply this same scheme to the outgoing transatlantic mail matter. After its adoption, this method of disposing of outgoing foreign mails will rid the general office of an immense quantity of mailable matter, and insure better service in the disposition of the purely local mails.

Advocates Postal Savings Institutions.

The Postmaster General is an ardent advocate of the proposed postal savings institution, and on this subject expressed himself in these terms:

"The postal savings institutions promote savings by the masses of the people, who have no real facilities for laying by small sums. Poor men, women, or children do not deposit their few pennies or dollars in a bank, but spend them. By the postal savings system no amount is too small to be accepted. The English savings institution is a notable instance of the success of this plan. The postal savings system Mr. Gary says would be a potent factor in the betterment of the masses throughout the country, especially in large cities, where money is hard to earn, difficult to save, and so easily squandered."

Mr. Gary was asked in regard to the proposed consolidation of all the large offices included in the limits of Greater New York. To this he replied that they might be satisfactorily retained as independent offices even after the consolidation of the cities. Whether this plan would be adopted or not, he would not say.

To-day Mr. Gary will, in company with Mr. Van Cott, go down the bay on the mail tug to meet the White Star Line steamship Teutonic, and investigate the method of receiving foreign mails. The Postmaster General leaves for Washington to-morrow.

PROF. LIBBEY MISTAKEN.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 7.—H. H. Hayt and a party of Chicago literary men spent the day here yesterday in returning from a trip to the Enchanted Mesa.

Mr. Hayt says Prof. Libbey is certainly mistaken when he says there are no signs of ancient habitation on the top of this almost inacessible mesa. The Chicago party spent a day and a night on the mountain after making the 700 feet of ascent with great difficulty and were rewarded by finding many pieces of broken pottery, stone implements, &c.

TO IDENTIFY EXCISE MEN.

ALBANY, Sept. 7.—Attempts are being made daily by people not connected with the State Excise Department to impose upon liquor dealers by referring to or using the name of the department or its officials in some manner so as to further their own schemes.

To protect liquor dealers from this imposition, Excise Commissioner Lyman has issued the following cautionary notice: "Special Agents representing the Excise Department all carry an appointment signed by the Commissioner, under seal of the department, with instructions to exhibit the same to dealers at any and all times when necessary to establish their identity.

"No official of the Excise Department is allowed to canvass for or recommend any particular brand of cigars, liquor, or other goods, or in any way to use his position to further any business interest whatever except that of the collection of the liquor tax and enforcement of the law pertaining thereto."

If you're in town this early to arrange your house, or arrange for one, you might snatch the opportunity to arrange for your boy. Autumn and school have to be prepared for.

Ready? Of course we're ready; we're wholesalers as well as retailers; that means early preparation, larger variety to select from, lower prices.

Whatever a boy wears night or day; the boy of 3 or the boy —young man of 16.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE EFFECT OF TRUSTS.

Social Reform Club Members Discuss Their Relation to Economic Conditions.

The subject of discussion at last evening's meeting of the Social Reform Club, at 28 East Fourth Street, was "Trusts—Their Relation to Economic Conditions." A paper on the subject was read by F. B. Thurber, who said that when he first began the study of trusts it was with a strong prejudice against them, and he had no conception that they were a natural, economical development due to the development of steam, electricity, and machinery.

The first prominent development of the trust organization, Mr. Thurber said, was the consolidation of numerous railroads into trunk lines. It was first feared that that would result in exorbitant rates, but as a matter of fact the average charge for sending a ton of freight one mile on thirteen of the most important roads in the United States, which was 3.06 cents in 1865, steadily declined to 7 1-5 mills in 1895.

Mr. Thurber read an extract from the United States Consular reports for August, in which the writer says that the tendency in England and Germany is toward the formation of trusts, large firms crowding out smaller ones, and then combining with each other to compete with other large concerns.

Thaddeus B. Wakeman argued against the trusts. He held them largely responsible for the reduced demand for various commodities. They were private robbers, he said, and the best remedy he knew of was to change the private trusts into public ones.

LEGAL NOTES.

AUCTIONEERS' FEES AND ADVERTISING CHARGES.—An item of $3,234 allowed by a referee to the Sheriff's auctioneers upon the Sheriff's sale in the suit of Henry Levinsky against Obadiah L. Sypher was yesterday rejected by Justice Russell, upon a motion to confirm the referee's report. "It is against the rule of public policy," Justice Russell said, "that quasi officials like the Sheriff's auctioneers should be allowed, under the stress of legal process necessarily committed to the Sheriff for action, to charge for commissions not earned, for the performance of merely nominal duties when these duties were substantially performed by other auctioneers who received adequate compensation." The actual auctioneers received 1½ per cent., and the sum disallowed was an additional 3 per cent. Justice Russell also disallowed $972 for extra advertising in the newspapers. The Court says the provision of Section 13, Act of 1890, authorizing the Sheriff to advertise sale of personal property in not exceeding two daily newspapers, is a prohibition against advertisement in others, and is a limit upon the official charge which may be made. "It may also be said," Justice Russell added, "that it was very proper, indeed, for those interested to give a wider circulation to the advertisement of the sale of a large amount of bric-a-brac and antique articles, and, but for the limit imposed by the statute, the expense would fairly come within the reasonable discretion of the Sheriff. But that limit was imposed to prevent a further charge, leaving to the parties interested the right, if they chose at their own expense, to give a sale more widely extended notice. The justification for the charge seems to be that the first judgment creditor, whose debt will be paid in full, authorized and agreed to the advertising. If so, he may be personally responsible for its payment, and might well have thought every dollar invested in advertising in the influential journals was likely to bring him in ten, from the awakened interest of, and information received by, possible purchasers at the sale, who might come from different parts of the country. It would not do, Justice Russell said, in such cases to shift the expense so additionally incurred from the pocket of the creditor who received his pay in full, to the judgment creditors who had to take only a portion of their claims.

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TO FIND WHETHER SHE WAS ACTING UNDER DURESS.—A reference was directed by Justice Russell yesterday to take oral testimony upon a motion made on behalf of Mrs. Helen Lane to open a judgment obtained in an action brought ostensibly by her against her husband, Daniel Lane, to set aside a transfer of property at Home Street and Southern Boulevard, by her to him, last June. Mrs Lane, then an elderly widow, was married in June last year to Daniel Lane, who was in her employ in the restaurant business. The suit to set aside the transfer to her husband was brought by plaintiff's son, Arthur J. McMenomy, on his mother's behalf, the verification to the complaint being made by him. The son, who afterward induced his mother to convey the property to him, asserts that the conveyance by her to Lane was obtained by fraud and a trick, and the same charge is made by Lane in reference to the conveyance by Mrs. Lane to McMenomy, the son. Mrs. Lane has made affidavits on both sides. Justice Russell thinks the case has arrived at a state wherein it is important for the Court to be advised by oral testimony as to the facts involved in the motion to open the judgment, and to ascertain whether it is true that the plaintiff did not authorize the action, and whether, on the contrary, she was acting under duress so far as this motion is concerned.

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LAST PAYMENT ON THE MONITOR MONADNOCK.—Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, in an action by the Continental National Bank and others against John Myerle, gave a decision continuing a temporary injunction previously granted, and appointing A. D. Hepburn as receiver. The suit is brought for an accounting as to how much the two banks and others are entitled from a warrant of the United States Government, obtained after many years of effort, for $120,811, being the last payment for the construction of the old monitor Monadnock. Justice Russell says the maintenance of the temporary injunction and the appointment of receiver are necessary in order to keep the fund under the control of the court and to preserve the rights of all the parties in interest pending the investigation of the questions in dispute. The court also suggests a reference, as the trial may involve the examination of books, which might more conveniently be done before a referee.

KILLED AT A GRADE CROSSING.

READING, Penn., Sept. 7.—A Philadelphia and Reading wrecking engine crashed into a wagon at a grade crossing at Frush Valley, a few miles above Reading, to-night, and three lives were lost. The dead are: Evan Hiester, aged forty-five years; Warren Faust, aged ten, and Leon Faust, aged seven. All were killed instantly.

The boys were sons of Allen Faust, a miller of Berkley, this county, and Hiester was in his employ.

Autumn

Dress Goods,

—in rich, exclusive designs.—

Velours Renaissance,
Travere Nemours,
Damier Mantespau,
Velours Sevigné,
Bordure Lavalliere.

Fine imported Broadcloth, Vicunia, Epengle, Drap de eté and Popline.

Drap de Paris,

In Black and Colors, ($1.25 quality),

at *75 cts.*

per yard.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

AFTER RIOTOUS SOLDIERS

National Guard Officers Will Make an Earnest Effort to Find the Jamaica Culprits.

SOME SAID TO BE KNOWN

The Men, It Is Suspected, Were from the Forty-seventh and Twelfth Regiments—Nothing Done Yet by the Police.

National Guard circles are exercised over the disgraceful scenes enacted in Queens and Jamaica, L. I., Monday, by men who are said to be members of that organization, and if the offenders can be identified there is no doubt that they will be summarily dealt with by the officers in command. The assertion is made that it is known that the soldiers at fault were members of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn and the Twelfth of New York. At first it was thought that several militiamen belonging to the Sixty-ninth were also concerned, but this cannot be substantiated.

Major Spellman, one of the field officers of the Sixty-ninth, was seen last night. He was quite positive that none of the members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment were involved, as the officers who were in charge at Creedmoor have reported that all their men behaved in an orderly manner, and left the grounds almost in a body. What few stragglers had gone home before practice at the ranges closed for the day, were neither intoxicated nor boisterous. They could not have stopped in Jamaica, as their tickets were through tickets to New York. However, at the next headquarters day, the men will be thoroughly questioned, and if any one has been guilty of a breach of decorum, he will be punished for it.

At the armory of the Twelfth Regiment it was said that whatever part the men of that regiment took in the mêlée at Queens was decidedly to their credit. In fact, one of the men, whose name could not be learned, was said to have received a bouquet from the Coomes Brothers of Queens for his gallant efforts in their behalf. He is said to have been severely hurt while trying to quiet his companions. Col. McCoskry Butt will institute a rigid investigation.

Twelfth Men Had No Rifles.

One thing, however, is emphatically denied by the officers of the Twelfth, and that is that any member of that regiment used a rifle in any way at all, either firing it or using it as a club. The rules of that regiment prohibit a soldier from taking a piece away from the Creedmoor range. As soon as he has finished his practice he must deposit his rifle at the Post Office, where the arms are kept during the season. It is, therefore, impossible, the officers of the Twelfth say, that any of their men could have used a rifle at Jamaica or anywhere else.

At the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, it was said last night that an investigation of the most comprehensive nature is to be made. Such an affair has never happened before, and the regiment, which has some of the best citizens of Brooklyn among its members, has always borne a good reputation. All the men that were approached on the subject said that they would make it a personal matter to bring the offenders to justice.

At Jamaica no steps have been taken as yet to find out who were the leaders in the riot. Judge Kissam said he hardly knew how to proceed in the matter. While he has a couple of names of the soldiers whom he saw boarding the train, he cannot tell whether they were participants or not, and as they were given to him by one of the militiamen he thinks they may be fictitious. The only clue obtained so far is the finding of a cap and belt bearing the Twelfth Regiment mark by a resident of Queens at the turnpike. In the cartridge box were several ball cartridges, and this may be of some assistance in finding one of the men. The carrying of cartridges is in itself a violation of the rules, and if the owner of the two articles is found a trial by court-martial will no doubt result.

INFANT DESPERADOES CAUGHT.

The Escapades of Young Would-Be Pirates Land Them in Court.

Two would-be pirates, each twelve years old, George Putan of 32 McDonough Street and Samuel Love of 163 Monroe Street, were arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. They had not yet committed any deeds of violence on the Spanish Main, but were prepared to hoist the "Jolly Roger" and set sail when arrested. They call themselves "Fighting George" and "Red-handed Sam," respectively. There were two other pirates, Frank and Montague Eadie of 38 McDonough Street, but neither was in court. The young prisoners said that Frank Eadie told them that he had bought a yacht with $500 which he had stolen from his father.

It was on this yacht that they were to set sail for the Spanish Main, but they had no coal for the voyage, and had no money to buy any. They therefore determined to loot the house of Dr. R. B. Cantrell of 55 McDonough Street, who was away in the country. They got into the house from the roof, and Putan kept watch while the others stole everything they could lay their hands on. Fortunately for the merchantmen on the Spanish Main, they found a revolver, and in playing with it Frank shot his brother in the mouth. The noise attracted the police, and the pirates were arrested.

Montague is in St. John's Hospital, but will be well enough next week to be arraigned, and Frank will be brought into court with him. Justice Worth reserved his decision in the case of the other boys.

Hotel Burned at Great Neck.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Sept. 7.—A fire at 2 o'clock yesterday destroyed the Cottage Hotel and boarding house, near the steamboat landing. The hotel, which was owned by Alexander Miller, a New York grocer, had been closed, but was to have been opened by Mrs. McLane of Philadelphia in a short time. The damage will amount to about $20,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Sousa's Concert, Aft., 4 P. M. Evg., 8:45 P. M.
Pain's Fireworks, Evgs., except Sun. and Mon.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, CHILDREN'S DAY.
5 P. M. Free Day Fireworks.
KITE FLYING OF ALL NATIONS. WATER PANTOMIME. PROF. WEITZMAN ON HIGH WIRE WILL COOK AND DISTRIBUTE 200 LBS. OF CANDY FREE.
8 P. M. Fairyland Latest Novelties OF FIRE, EARTH, AND WATER AND COMIC PIECES.
3:30, 8:45 P. M. Sousa's Band AND EMINENT SOLOISTS. SPECIAL PROGRAMMES.
Children admitted for 10c. to Ev'g Fireworks.

5TH AV. THEATRE. Eve., 8:20. Sat. Mat., 2:15. Edwin Knowles, Sole Manager.
A Southern Romance.
World: "Since 'Alabama' the local stage has seen nothing more poetical and graceful. 'A Southern Romance' is the first genuine artistic hit of the season."

WALLACK'S, Broadway and 30th St. Seat sale to-morrow (Thursday.) Reopening MONDAY, SEPT. 13. Mr. HERBERT KELCEY, Miss EFFIE SHANNON, and company, including Mr. WM. J. LEMOYNE, will present a new comedy, entitled "A COAT OF MANY COLORS," by Madeleine Lucette Ryley.

DALY'S "THE CIRCUS GIRL." 13th week. Fresher than ever. Every Evening at 8:15. M